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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1923

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.05	5.20
Yanmat...Dep.	6.50	9.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.15	5.30
Shatin...Dep.	7.00	9.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	4.25	5.40
Taipei Market...Dep.	7.10	9.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	4.35	5.50
Fanning...Dep.	7.20	9.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	4.45	6.00
Shungshui...Dep.	7.30	10.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	4.55	6.10
Shumchun...Arr.	7.40	10.15	11.30	1.00	2.15	5.05	6.20

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun...Dep.	7.20	9.15	10.30	1.40	3.00	4.17	5.13
Shungshui...Dep.	7.30	9.25	10.40	1.50	3.10	4.27	5.23
Fanning...Dep.	7.40	9.35	10.50	2.00	3.20	4.37	5.33
Taipei Market...Dep.	7.50	9.45	11.00	2.10	3.30	4.47	5.43
Shatin...Dep.	8.00	9.55	11.10	2.20	3.40	4.57	5.53
Yanmat...Dep.	8.10	10.05	11.20	2.30	3.50	5.07	6.03
Kowloon...Arr.	8.20	10.15	11.30	2.40	4.00	5.17	6.13

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.05	5.20
Yanmat...Dep.	6.50	9.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.15	5.30
Shatin...Dep.	7.00	9.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	4.25	5.40
Taipei Market...Dep.	7.10	9.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	4.35	5.50
Fanning...Dep.	7.20	9.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	4.45	6.00
Shungshui...Dep.	7.30	10.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	4.55	6.10
Shumchun...Arr.	7.40	10.15	11.30	1.00	2.15	5.05	6.20

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun...Dep.	8.10	10.30	11.40	1.40	3.00	4.17	5.13
Shungshui...Dep.	8.20	10.40	11.50	1.50	3.10	4.27	5.23
Fanning...Dep.	8.30	10.50	12.00	2.00	3.20	4.37	5.33
Taipei Market...Dep.	8.40	11.00	12.10	2.10	3.30	4.47	5.43
Shatin...Dep.	8.50	11.10	12.20	2.20	3.40	4.57	5.53
Yanmat...Dep.	9.00	11.20	12.30	2.30	3.50	5.07	6.03
Kowloon...Arr.	9.10	11.30	12.40	2.40	4.00	5.17	6.13

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatin...Dep.	7.45	11.30	12.20	2.25	3.45	5.05	6.05
Shataukok...Arr.	8.40	12.25	1.15	7.20	8.40	10.00	11.00

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.
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The *Sunday Chronicle* tells the following amazing story:

Scotland Yard is investigating the smuggling of undesirable Chinese into this country. Many have been brought in packing-cases and boxes from Continental ports and kept in a bondage of fear by their masters, the "yellow pirders," who pay them next to nothing for their labour. The new alien policy of Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, is to tighten up immigration regulations where possible. Only last week he had to order the deportation of two Chinese engaged in an undesirable traffic in London. Our Special Commissioner here exposes the existence of an organized illicit traffic in men, and reveals the remarkable career of an Oriental known as "the Dope King," who was recently deported from London and is believed to be organizing the smuggling from a foreign port. He is held in terror by the Chinese in our ports.

Along the low-lit road that slinks from the busy centre of Cardiff to the docks swing creaking over the pavements a number of wooden signs, unintelligible to the Occidental eye, but to the Chinese, Japs, Malays, Lascars, telling that So-and-so keeps shop or restaurant there. If you enter one of these establishments remembering Thomas Burke and his Limehouse Nights, and expecting to discover gay-lamped haunts with lily-tongued yellow men and beautiful white girls squatting in a purple haze on low couches and smoking opium or hashish, you will be sadly disappointed. Women there will be, of course—if you can call them women, the poor half-starved looking drabs with puddled clay faces, who, fed up with the drudgery of domestic service, or fleeing from the satiety of the streets, have entered the bondage of the Oriental.

And there will be jhyee fruits, chop suey, gay packages of ten, carved chopsticks and shark fins in the windows of these little restaurants. But the atmosphere is one of squalor and cheap scent, and the tables are covered with American cloth not over clean. Glamour and romance are not.

THE "BAD MAN."

It was in one of these establishments that I learned from the lips of a Chinaman of the dread in which the name of the mysterious "Dope King" and reputed smuggler of men is held by his yellow brethren in England.

"Him no good ... bad man Chinese no like ... him no good for Chinaman." It was from disjointed sentences like these that I had to link together the story. And what he told me I have since verified by personal investigation.

Another such man as Brilliant Chang is appearance, Westernised by a college education, polished, disarmingly bland, with apparently an unlimited supply of money, the mystery man, I learned, has succeeded in establishing a sort of hierarchy of terror over the Chinese.

Hardly is there a Chinese restaurateur in Cardiff, Liverpool, or Limehouse but does not know and fear him, even the casual mention of his name is enough to charge the atmosphere with suspicion and distrust. The mystery man's power is insidious, and his spies are everywhere.

DOPE AND DEPORTATION.
Melodramatic though this may seem, I know it to be the truth. And I have seen not merely caution, but fear, stark and unashamed, leap into Chinese eyes at the mention of him.

Faithlessly dressed, impeccably groomed, dandified in his choice of patent leather and linen, he moved about the West End for a time, keeping a big establishment with a retinue of servants, and living in princely pomp. With his white wife, he was a noted figure at certain night clubs and cafes. Every body knew him, but he was never popular with the pleasure-chasing crowd he mixed with, for he always remained a mystery, and there was more than one unsavoury story afloat concerning him.

How he came by his wealth puzzled not a few. No one ever knew him to be without a thick wad of notes in his wallet, and he spent lavishly. And then came the denouement. One day the police discovered that he knew rather more about the dope traffic than he cared to admit, and he was summarily deported. But the last had not been heard of him by a long way. For a time he vanished completely, and then, not many weeks ago, detectives at one of the ports surprised him again attempting to enter the country. He was prevented, and deported to Hamburg.

From there it is suggested—although the Chinese have no doubt of it—he is directing the organized smuggling which is known to be taking place. A highly efficient organization with extensive Continental connections and agents is supposed to be behind him, and they are said not only to smuggle men, but to handle contraband goods and spirits, and what is even a more lucrative source of income—dope.

Like the majority of his countrymen, he has never scrupled to use a compatriot as the medium for making high profits by illicit methods. What he is, now suspected of being engaged in is tantamount to slavery. Chinese labourers are obtained—it is suggested by him or his agents—and are induced to allow themselves to be smuggled into the country under promise of being paid what to them is a fabulous sum in wages.

A dark night, the assistance of a Chinese member of the crew, and the trick is done.

But when the deluded Celestial reports to the address handed to him by the "yellow bird," he more often than not finds he has been sold into what is virtually slavery. All the wages he will receive amount to little more than a

(Continued on next column.)

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for 3 " 3% " "
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Hongkong, 12th July, 1924.

A ROSA PORT



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

few pence a week, and even this pittance he is practically forced to gamble away at puk-a-pu.

And should he complain or show resentment of the treatment the threat of exposure to the police is instantly held over him.

POLICE WATCH.

That a large number of undesirable Chinese have entered the country in this way is well known to the authorities. As many as a score have been rounded up in South Wales alone in the course of a few weeks and sentenced to deportation for contravening the Aliens Act.

In the majority of cases, the employers concerned were innocent of any connivance with the smugglers, and were unaware that the men had not been properly registered. But there is little doubt in the minds of the police that there do exist agents on this side who are making a regular business of illicit harbouring.

Several establishments in Liverpool and London, to which these men are known to have gone the mysterious figure in the background is suspected of being concerned in, and if the suspicion is justified—he is making money both on the swings and the roundabouts. Many confederates of his are known to the police, and detectives are keeping a sharp watch on their movements.

The raids in various parts of the country are the outcome of this vigilance.

JUST THE DIFFERENCE that means so much.

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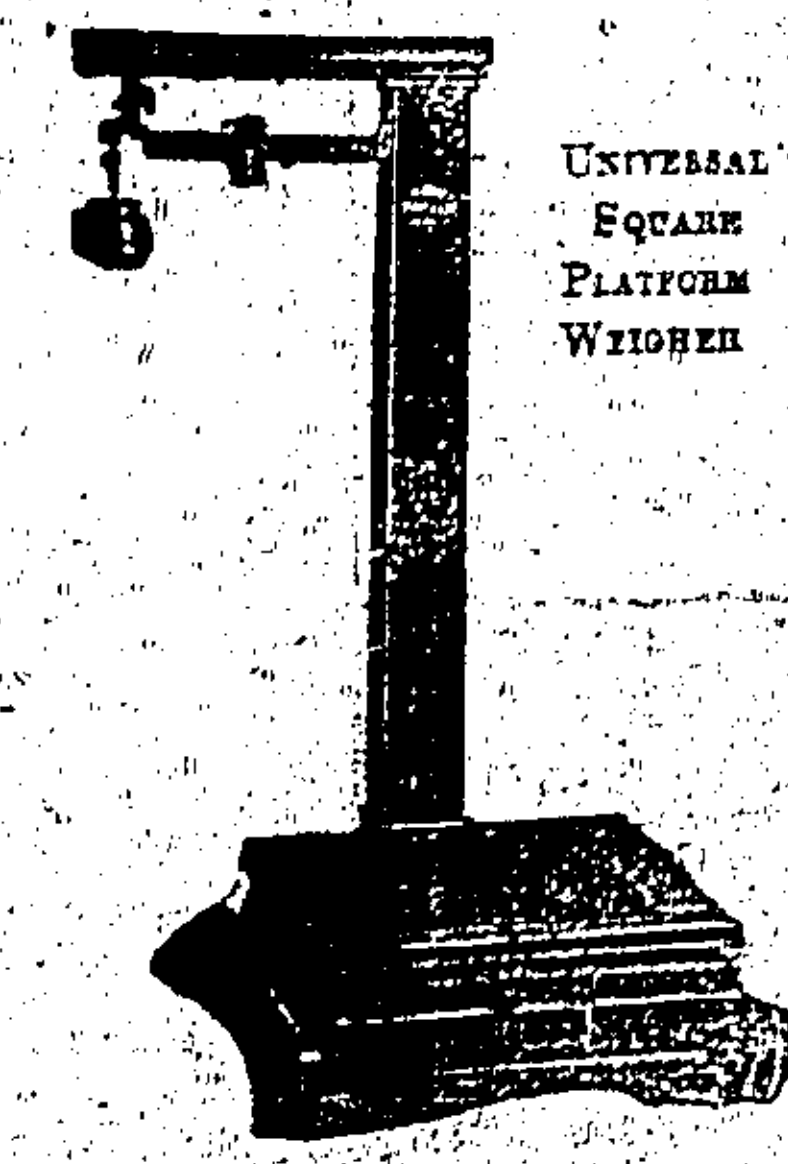
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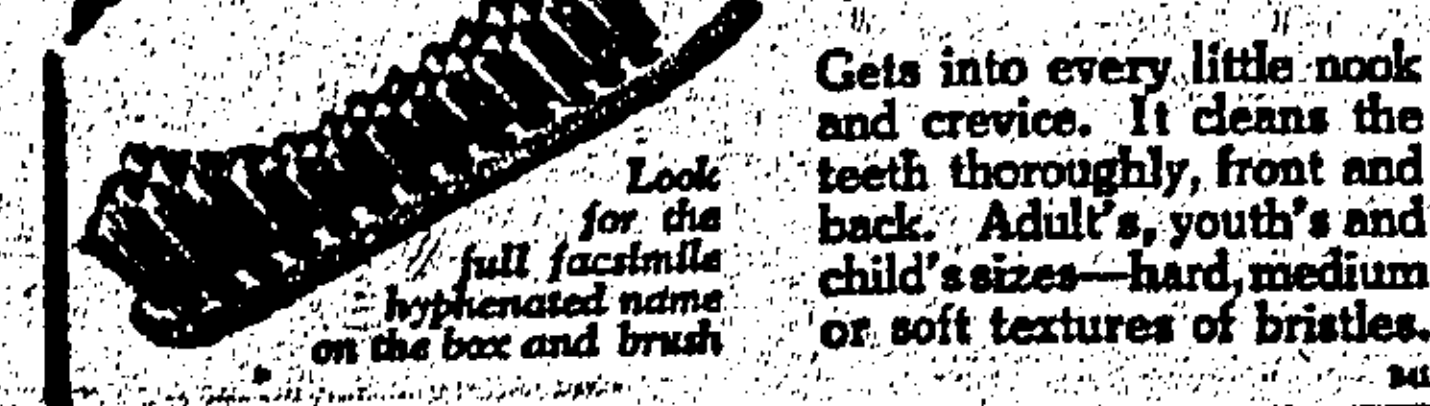


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FOOD PRICES AT HOME.

SOME INTERESTING EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

At one of the meetings of the Royal Commission on Food Prices last month Prof. A. L. Bowley (a brother of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, who practised as a solicitor in Hongkong for many years), submitted evidence as to the wholesale price index number and the retail price number of food - only. He pointed out that wholesale prices, according to the Board of Trade index, were in October, 1922, 60 per cent. above pre-war level; November, 1923, 50 per cent., and November, 1924, 50 per cent. Retail prices, according to the Labour Gazette, were at the same dates 78 per cent., 73 per cent., and 79 per cent. respectively above pre-war level. Of the retail prices some were very seasonal in character, in particular fish, milk, butter, eggs, and potatoes, and these had only slight influence on the wholesale index number. A comparison was, therefore, best made by recomputing the retail index number after the elimination of these five commodities. Further, the duties on tea and sugar had raised retail prices relatively to wholesale. When these were also eliminated the resulting retail index for non-seasonal foods showed in November, 1922, an increase of 60 per cent.; in November, 1923, 33 per cent., against 39 per cent.; and in November, 1924, 39 per cent., against 50 per cent. The recent rise in wholesale prices had not yet been fully reflected in retail prices. So far as these general numbers showed, the relation of retail to wholesale prices was practically the same as before the war. Since the cost of labour might be estimated to have increased 100 per cent., it was surprising that retail prices had not risen more.

Dame H. Gwynne Vaughan: Since you estimate that the cost of labour has risen by 100 per cent., do you think the middleman and producers are making less profits than they did?

Witness: I think there is evidence to suggest that. It may be that they have economised in labour. I think that is quite possible.

Replying to Sir J. L. MacLeod, witness said that bread had not yet risen so far as the price of American wheat, and it would not be surprising if the price of bread rose.

THE 4LB. LOAF.

Major W. L. Melville Lee gave evidence on the cost of baking a 4lb. loaf and dealt with what he called "the price-structure of the loaf." Although £150,000,000 a year was spent on bread, few people, he said, outside the trade had any idea how the cost of a loaf was built up. The question of the price bakers had to pay for their flour was of the utmost importance, since the rise or fall of a few shillings in a sack made a difference of a halfpenny in the cost of a 4lb. loaf. In January, 1923, the cost of flour was given as 42s. 1d. a sack, and he contended there was no justification for that figure, though he took into consideration. He put the lowest price as 40s. 9d. He claimed that the price of flour established a *prima facie* case for further investigation. He understood that an invention was shortly to be placed upon the market which would obviate any loss arising on account of stale bread. The invention had been used in Holland and Germany, and was a process of preserving food and all perishable goods. The invention would make a loaf which had been left to go stale on the shelf as fresh as the first day on which it came from the baker. He believed the same invention acted similarly in regard to butter and other perishable articles. Witness suggested that people should be urged to fetch their own bread from the shop. They would save by that means a penny on each loaf. He estimated that the cost of distribution amounted to about 1d. He suggested a well-sustained publicity campaign in the Press to counteract the tolerance in regard to the dear loaf. If newspapers could be kept hammering at this question he believed it would create an influential force against high prices. The price of bread sold by big firms, far from being reduced, was actually kept at a higher level, because it was impossible for the small trader to compete on anything like equal terms.

Replying to Mrs. Snowden, witness did not think that the multiplicity of bakers created competition. If there were two "chopping" big firms in a town fighting each other, that, he thought, would be the way to bring down the price of the loaf.

HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

AN ENTIRE ABSENCE OF BUSINESS.

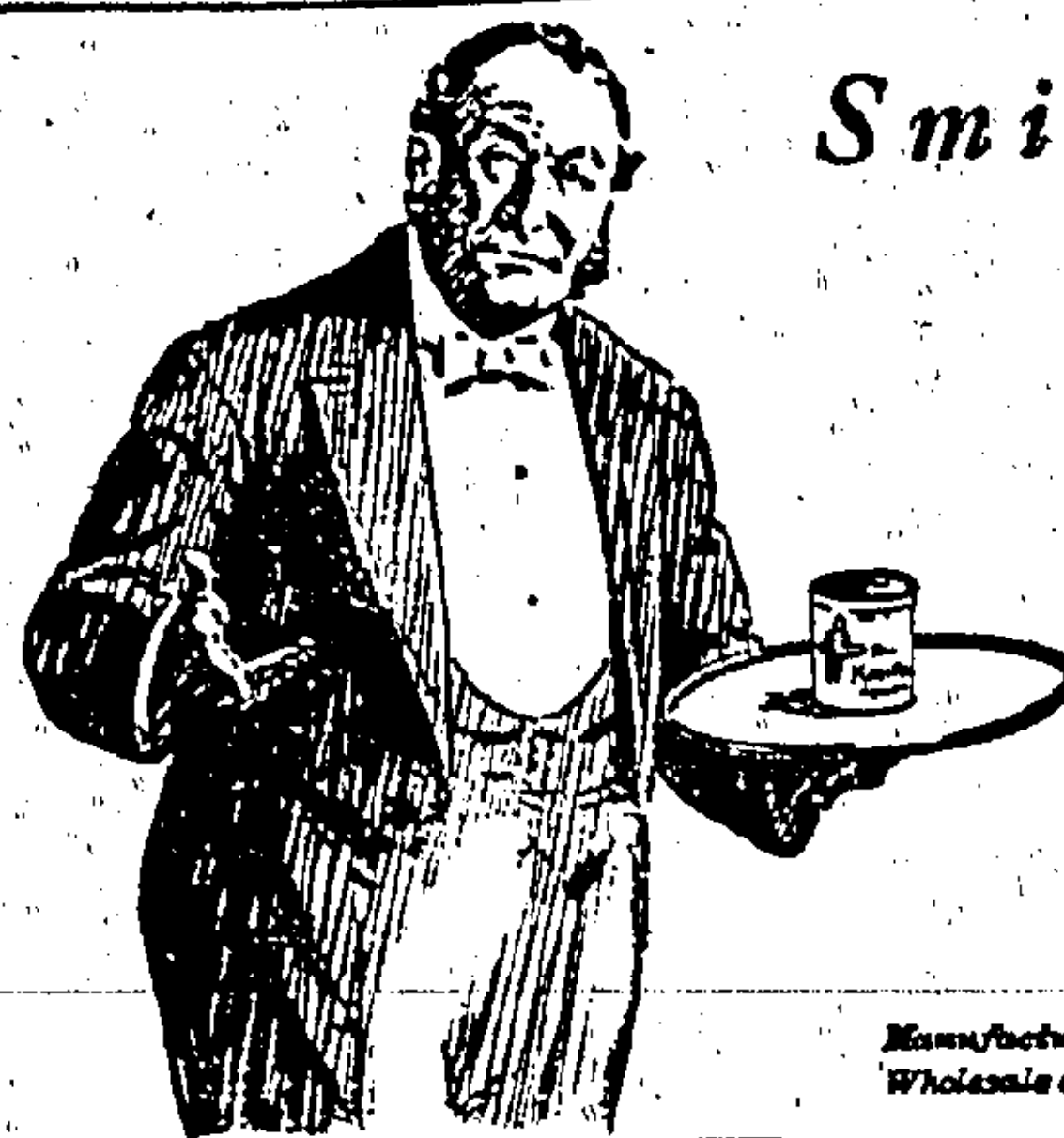
Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton & yarn brokers, Hongkong, in their circular dated the 17th inst. say:-

Since our last report on December 16th, the entire period under review has passed without any business. There is an entire absence of demand from up-country chiefly due to the recent large purchases, both forward and spot made by the Chinese dealers which are still unabated. Moreover, the demand from Yunnan, which had so greatly helped our yarn market, has suddenly stopped owing to very unfavourable exchange; hence our market has remained very dull without any inquiry. Clearances also are very much checked now due to the adverse rate of exchange.

Recent telegraphic advice of a heavy decline in the price of all grades of yarn in India has adversely affected our market, and no further business is expected until after the Chinese New Year which is on the 24th inst.

Unsold stocks, 4,000 bales. Bargains in Chinese hands, 3,500 bales. Shanghai reports a dull market with limited demand only for immediate requirements.

Japanese Yarn.-The ruling rates in Japan being much higher than those of our market, business in this yarn is rendered impossible.



Smiles

There are different kinds of smiles, sir, smiles of impudence, superior smiles, and smiles, and smiles of contentment which are rays of human sunshine, sir, like the Kensitas smile.

Yes, sir, you do smile when you smoke Kensitas.

You are contented because Kensitas are "as good as good cigarettes can be."

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HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
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Revised by the Members.
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DAILY PRESS OFFICE

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 21st, 1925.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$1,130 b. \$1,200/05 m.
Banks	\$755 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$715 nom.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$715 nom.
Union Insurance	\$37 b.
Douglas Steamships	\$37 b.
E.C. & M. Steamboats	\$37 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$139 b.
Waterboats	\$19 b.
"Shell" Transports	\$38/ b.
China Sugars	\$30 nom.
Langkate (combined)	 Tls. 22 nom.
Kowloon Wharves	\$152 b.
Whampoa Docks	Tls. 108 nom.
Shanghai Docks	(old) \$18 b.
H.K. & S. Hotels	(new) \$17 b.
Hongkong Land	\$108/ b.
Humphreys Estates	\$24 b.
Ewo Mills	Tls. 12/60 nom.
Shanghai Cottons	(old) Tls. 6/4 nom.
Oriental	Tls. 4/30 nom.
Cementa (combined)	\$24 b. & s.
China Lights (combined)	\$25 b.
Provident	(old) \$181 b.
	(new) \$2,80 b.
Dairy Farms	\$284 b.
Electric	\$44 b.
Hongkong Ropes (combined)	\$33 b.
Watsons	(new) \$144 b. & m.
Peak Tram (old)	\$26 s.
b-buyers; s-sellers; m-makers.	

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient in their circular dated yesterday, announce that their market is very irregular but with a firm tendency to an upward movement owing to the shortness of paddy arrivals and to a rise on the Hongkong market.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to December 30th, 1924, is 1,065,441 tons against 1,123,500 in 1923. The firm quote White Saigon rice No. 2 sifted, Japan quality Hongkong, \$5.70 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, \$6.13s. 3/4d. per picul f.o.b. Saigon, Yen 8.70 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for January-February shipment.

GLORIA

SWANSON

in
MY AMERICAN WIFE

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in
THE FLOOR WALKER

Latest News from Home

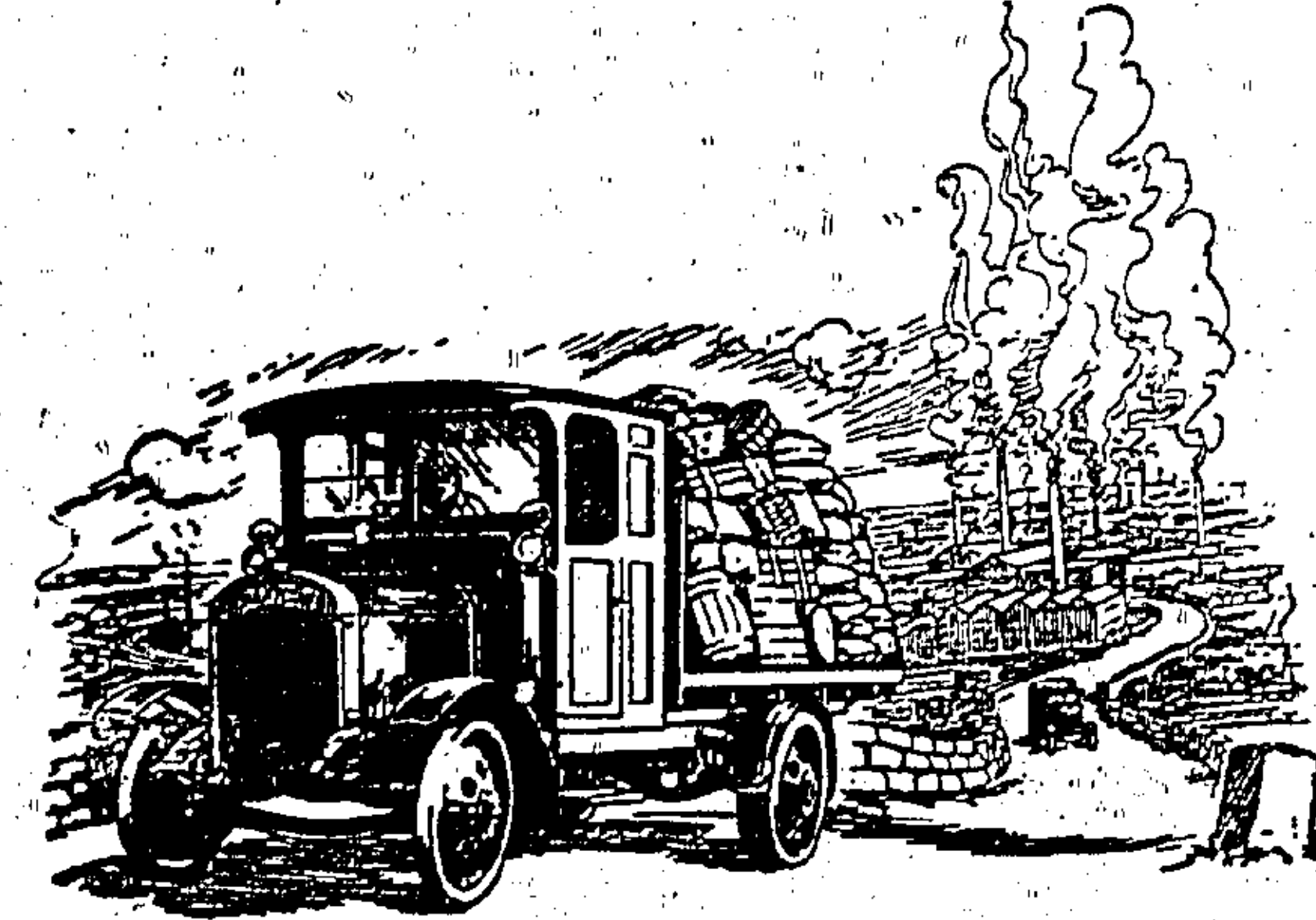
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Usual Times and Prices

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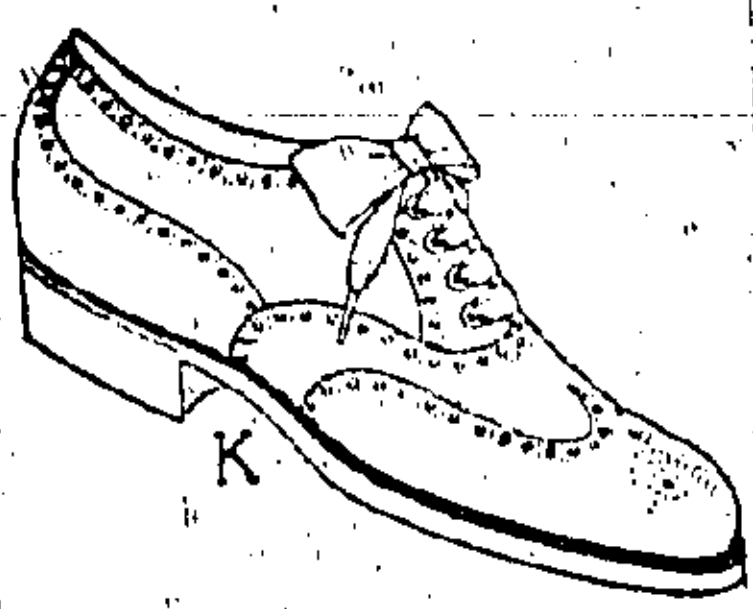
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Have Your First Selection.

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THE MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROGRAMME.

RELATIONSHIPS IN MEDICINE BETWEEN CHINA AND WEST.

The Joint Conference of the China Medical Missionary Association and the British Medical Association commenced yesterday morning at the Hongkong University. The morning programme consisted of 23 lectures, including an opening address by Dr. Edward H. Hume, who was one of the recipients of the honorary degrees at the Congregation on Tuesday, on "The Relationships in Medicine Between China and the Western World."

Dr. Hume said that as he stood on the hill above the University he saw a small steamer set its course up the river for Canton, and he thought of all the foreign ships that had sailed up that river since the first of them came in 1516—409 years ago. These ships of all countries brought the wares of the Western world to China, but they brought more than tangible commodities. They were messengers, for better or worse, from the Occident.

Dr. Hume went on to speak of the work of Chinese students who were studying medicine in the places of learning in the Western world, and also of the University graduates who were coming to the Far East. He then reviewed the various medical expeditions into China, and spoke of the influence of continued exchanges on international understanding.

Limitless though her resources mineral and vegetable, China, he said, had hitherto contributed but little to medicine since the beginning of the scientific era. He asked his audience to look forward in imagination fifty or a hundred years. On the foundations of modern medical education being laid in such institutions as the Hongkong University in which they were assembled, a new structure of scientific medicine was bound to arise. Already there were signs of the coming activity. It was not so much the papers and reports that the members of the conference had contributed that gave him hope, as it was the knowledge that from one school or another, from not a few provinces in China, there had already been chosen youths of promise who were preparing themselves to take up the quest: "They were training, these future leaders of the scientific medicine in China; in bacteriology, in parasitology, in medicine, and in chemistry, they were doing the necessary ground work, they were planning the needed methods of psychic approach to their communities; they were thinking over the problems of personal and community hygiene."

Let China, through them, begin to take her part in advancing science and once more her pilgrims would wend their way westwards. They would not have identical curricula in their schools among the different nations. They would not build hospitals or write prescriptions all in the same way. But it was absolutely certain that in no sphere of life more than in medicine would there be found the unifying forces that the world needed. Let them give themselves more devotedly to discovering these and to advancing medicine, not merely as an end in itself but as a means of strengthening goodwill among men everywhere.

HONGKONG AND THE SEA.

Dr. Williams, Professor of Geology at Vancouver University, who is making a geological survey of the New Territories, read an interesting paper on "Hongkong and the Sea."

A recent discovery of fossils in the New Territories, he said, had enabled the age of certain rocks in the Colony to be definitely fixed. Chinese literature had been of little assistance to the geologist in South China although they knew that at one time this territory had been submerged. The discovery of these fossils had enabled the date of certain granite rocks to be placed in the Mesozoic Age. The oldest rocks in the Colony were now placed in a pre-glacial age. These rocks were of a sedimentary nature and had at one time been laid down in the sea just as mud was laid at the bottom of the sea now. This meant that there had been rapid erosion on the land. Volcanic action had then predominated, but whether explosive or of a fissure nature it could not be said, and lava had flowed over this area. Later there was evidence of explosive volcanic action. One geologist had found at Mira Bay a boulder which was evidently of the Paleozoic Age.

Then there ensued a period of elevation and Hongkong as we know it now began to take shape. This volcanic period of activity beginning in the Mesozoic Age and ending in the Tertiary period. Erosion was always more active following elevation. The mountains were formed by elevation of rocks from the sea bed and erosion modelled them. This weathering and erosion had continued till the present day.

The question arose: Why is our present shore where it is? Certain small benches along the shore of the Colony bore indications that they had not been long there and he considered that the present shore had risen in a recent period of time. It had been recognised to be a "drowned coast," and it was probable that Hongkong had been separated from the mainland more recently than had Formosa.

The Public Works Department with a view to preparing plans for improving the harbour, had done a considerable amount of drilling, and the results showed that there was peat below the harbour at from 43 to 100 feet down. This had been once the level of the land. It took some time for plants to decay and form the peat and therefore not only had there been a settling of 100 feet, but pauses in the process. Clay had been found below the peat. The change, like that in North America, had probably been brought about by a rise of the sea bed rather than a sinking of the land. Prof. Dally, of Harvard, was of opinion that at one time, 800 feet of ocean had been gathered at the poles in the form of ice and that the release of this had given rise to the sea.

Professor Williams exhibited a map showing what Hongkong would be like if the sea was 100 feet shallower. The sea shore would be far away to the south near the groups of islands which exist there to-day.

He also mentioned the possible effect of the Canton River on Hongkong. He said, so far as he could find present, at one time a stream of water passed through what is now the harbour, another to the south and north of Lamma and yet others to the west of Lantau.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

AGE-HEIGHT-WEIGHT STUDY OF SCHOOL BOYS.

At the afternoon session of the Conference there was a syllabus of twenty-six papers down for reading.

One of the most interesting sections was that concerning Anthropology, where a symposium on racial characters was taken. In this category, Dr. C. McCloy read a paper on "Weight Standards for the Individuals," and a joint paper by Dr. Noel Keys, (Canton), and Dr. W. W. Cadbury, (Canton), was given on "An age-height-weight study of Cantonese school boys." Dr. Keys, said observations and measurements had been taken among 1,013 Cantonese Christian College students from all parts.

HONGKONG OBSERVATIONS.

In the same section a paper of much local interest was submitted by Mr. A. E. Dome, B.P.E., Director of Physical Education, Y.M.C.A., Hongkong. His paper was on a similar subject to the previous one and entitled "An age-height-weight study based on 3,000 observations from the Hongkong schools." In the course of his paper, from which the following extracts are taken, he stated that the observations were taken from among students of seven schools over a period of three years. The original observations were five, namely, the age, in English reckoning, the height, in inches and tenths, the weight, in pounds and tenths, the vital capacity, in cubic inches, and the strength of grip of each hand in pounds. The measurements were all taken during the months of February and March 1922-23, 24 so that the growth rhythm at different times of the year would not affect the averages of the relationship of the weight to the height. The findings had been compared with the figures for American school children. Taking the average vital capacity for the age of the Chinese and comparing it with the average for Americans, it was found that from ages eight years to seventeen inclusive, the Chinese were approximately thirteen cubic inches less than the Americans, and that from age sixteen on, the difference became greater. At ages eleven and twelve the difference was only six cubic inches, probably due to the temporary arrest of growth. After general comparison, however, it was found that the Chinese had a slightly more favourable index for each year of age than did the Americans, that was, by using the greater index as the determining factor. The Chinese ratios ranged from 1.2 at the age of eight to 1.5 at the age of eleven and then remained fairly constant to the age of seventeen. The Americans' ratios ranged from 1.3 at eight to 1.6 at eleven and, then remained approximately at that figure until the age of seventeen. They could claim from the foregoing comparison that the vital capacity for the growing Chinese boy was quite satisfactory, regardless of external conditions, if they claimed satisfaction from the American figures.

Over a span of nine years, from age eight to sixteen inclusive, there was only .06 difference in favour of the Americans between the average surface ratios of the two races; average for Chinese being 1.55 and for the American 1.61. Over the same length of time there was 1.06 in favour of the Americans between the height ratios of the two races; average for Chinese 12.39, average for Americans 13.45. Judging from the three ratios he was led to believe that the vital capacity of the growing Chinese schoolboy in relation to the other factors was as favourable as the American schoolboy. In the age-vital capacity comparison the Chinese fell far short of the American, but this in itself could not be a fair comparison. In the strength of grip, the Chinese averaged 12 to 17 pounds less for the right hand and 11 to 15 pounds less for the left hand, compared with an American of the same age. The difference was due (1) to the racial difference in the size of the muscle and bulk of the two, and (2) to the more active play-life of the average American school boy, as compared with the more sedentary habits of the average Chinese schoolboy. During the past few years he had had the opportunity of seeing hundreds of Chinese schoolboys in action in the gymnasium and swimming pool and his experiences had been that even though he was flat-chested and more or less "meatless," or perhaps lacking in muscle bulk, yet for what there was of him, one could not help but admit that he was a pretty good "animal." He no doubt had a great many defects, remedial and

otherwise, but all told he gave no mean account of himself as an athlete. Perhaps when Chinese schoolboys received the medical attention, the supervised exercise and recreation, school lunches, etc., which the school children of England and America received he might be found to possess more favourable indices of growth than the other two countries.

Mr. Dome went on to compare the difference in racial relationships of the Cantonese, Filipinos and Americans. Comparing the Filipinos and Cantonese there was no appreciable difference in height from age eight years to seventeen years, if taken on the average for a span of ten years. At ages eight and nine the Filipinos were an inch taller; at age 10, the Chinese were an inch and a half taller; and at age eleven, one tenth of an inch taller; at ages 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, the Filipinos averaged less than half an inch taller; at age 17 the Chinese were again taller by six tenths of an inch. The difference in the two races at 8, 9 and 10 might be due to an insufficient number of observations, but the differences at the age when a much larger number of observations were made was too small to be of any significance.

Comparing the Cantonese with the Americans, it was found that the Chinese were two inches shorter on the average than the Americans. This bore out the general assumption that races living in a tropical climate were shorter in stature than those living in a temperate one. The difference in height between the two races might be both climatic and racial, but the purely racial consideration for the difference in stature seemed to be the most satisfactory.

Looking at the age-weight comparison of the three races, it was found that the Chinese averaged more than six pounds lighter than the Filipinos up to the age of 12, and after the age of 14 the difference became greater. Compared with the American, the Chinese averaged 91 pounds lighter up to the age of 16 and from then on the difference became greater. More significant than the comparison of the averages of age-height and age-weight relationships, was the comparison of the relationship of weight for height and age. In the former it was found that the Filipinos averaged six pounds heavier than the Chinese, but when compared on the basis of weight for height and age, which was a sounder comparison, it was found that the Chinese averaged three pounds heavier than the Filipinos for approximately each inch in stature from age eight up to and including half of the observations for age seventeen. This went to show that the physical development of the Cantonese was slightly better than the Filipinos, if they considered the additional weight for each inch in stature as a favourable index. Compared with Americans on the weight to height and age basis the Chinese were seven to ten pounds lighter for each year up to five feet, over five feet the Americans became considerably heavier for each additional inch in height.

A general conclusion from the foregoing was that apart from comparisons bearing directly upon age the Cantonese indices of growth bearing upon height and weight were more favourable than those of a Filipino, and were only slightly inferior to the Americans.

OTHER SUBJECTS.

In the various other rooms of the University papers were read on a variety of subjects and lecturers were as follows:

Medicine, Parasitology, Public Health.—The Work of the China Hookworm Commission (Grant); Epidemiology of the Hookworm infection in the Soochow area (Cort, Stoll and Svensson); Epidemiology of the Hookworm in South China (Cort, Olut and Cadbury); Length of life experiments on hookworm larvae (Svensson); Practical aspects of hookworm control in China (Bercoff); Hookworm therapy based on the treatment of 5,000 cases in Hainan (Bercoff); results of treatment of hookworm, ascariasis and trichuriasis infection as checked by egg counts (Cadbury).

Surgery.—Intestinal obstruction (Taylor); Treatment of Gallstones (Digby); Thrombo-angitis obliterans (Ludlow).

Anthropology.—Recent work in the field of prehistoric anthropology in China (Black); The origin of the peripheral nervous system (Shellshear); A study of the cause contributing to the development of the left aortic arch in mammals and in the right aortic arch in birds (Congdon).

Ophthalmology.—Choice of operation in extraction of Cataract (Harston); Block albinism of the lid sphincter in intra-ocular operations (Howard); The use of the indications for a conjunctival bridge or sclero corneal suture in extraction of cataract (Howard).

Pharmacology.—The pharmacology of Mr. Huang (Chen); Further experiments on the pharmacology and clinical uses of epinephrine (Chen); Experiments demonstrating the action of certain drugs on the heart (Chu); Experiments with mesenteric lymph gland extracts from spleenless rabbits (Mole); Vaccines and sera and their production in China (Huang); Centrifugal method for the quantitative determination of albumin in urine (Wong).

OTHER PAPERS.

Other papers down for the afternoon session included the following. In the same section (Anthropology), from Appleton, Shanghai; Kilborn; Chengtu; L. M. Miles; and Marian Yang. In the Medicine Section, from Lim Boon Keng, Amoy; J. H. Kerna, Peking; Q. W. Leavell, Wuchow; M. O. Esker, Peking; Major Lewis, Hongkong and W. H. Dobson.

In the Ear, Nose and Throat section, from T. Matsui, Mukden; J. Hua Liu, Changsha; F. E. Dille, Chiefoo; Thacker, Newell, Changsha; and A. N. Dunlap, Peking.

In the Public Health section, from Arthur Woo, Shanghai; R. M. Atwater and P. C. Yen, Changsha; L. M. Miller; and Mrs. Minett, Hongkong.

In the Gynecology and Obstetrics section, from J. P. Maxwell, Peking; and Lois Peidleton, Tientsin.

TRADE EXHIBIT.

The trade exhibit which has been arranged in the Great Hall of the University will be found of great interest to all attending the Conference. It will be found up-to-date, many firms of international reputation being there represented. There are exhibitions of surgical instruments, drugs, hospital furniture, books, patent foods and preparations for destroying insects. The well-known firm of Kodak have a special display of photographs and apparatus showing the uses of photography from the scientific point of view.

A special feature of the exhibition will be the X-Ray demonstrations by the Victory X-Ray Company. A dark room has been fitted up and Conference visitors will be able to see the great advances that have been made in X-Ray work.

On Friday afternoon the Conference is to be thrown open to the public and opportunities will be afforded for inspection of the various exhibits; while afternoon demonstrations of popular interest will be given.

ENTERTAINMENT.

During the two days on which there will be no regular Sessions, arrangements have been made for the entertainment of visitors. On Saturday there will be trips around the island and round the New Territories on the mainland and there are to be tennis parties.

The South China Branch of the C.M.M.A. have invited members of the Conference to visit Canton for two days at the conclusion of the Conference.

Sir Paul Chater has also extended an invitation to members of the Conference to tea on Saturday, when they will have an opportunity of inspecting his collection of Chinese works of art.

A GENERAL'S SHARES.

JURY DISCHARGED AND CASE LEFT TO THE JUDGE.

The action by Messrs. Humphrey, Denman & Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), of Shaftesbury Avenue, W., against Lieut.-General Sir Charles T. M. Kavanagh, of 127, Piccadilly, W., in which the company, through the liquidator, claimed £21,750 as unpaid calls on 2,000 shares in the company as well as damages for breach of agreement was tried last month by the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) and a Special Jury.

The company's case was that General Kavanagh agreed to buy 2,000 £1 shares in the company, and accepted £250 as salary and £200 as expenses for a trip to China to report on a large number of coal mines on which the company had an option. It was alleged that he failed to do that duty and brought about the ruin of the company by making allegations about its assets.

General Kavanagh denied that the money claimed was due and asked that his name should be struck off the list of shareholders on the ground that he was misled, fraudulently, by the statements of E. A. Enever, an agent of the plaintiff company.

"GREAT CHECK."

Continuing his evidence, General Kavanagh said, when he heard that Enever had put his name down as a director he regarded it as a "great check." He wrote protesting to Enever, who, in reply, ridiculed the attacks that had been made on the company; and pointed out that £23,000 had been subscribed for shares. Enever added that if he wanted to leave what he thought was a sinking ship he could have his name taken from the directorate.

The Lord Chief Justice: Shortly afterwards Enever got three years' penal servitude.

Mr. Greaves-Lord, K.C. (for General Kavanagh): For obtaining the £23,000, General Kavanagh said Enever, also made him a director of the Anglo-Chinese Trust, of which he had "never heard." His visit to China was a fool's errand.

His lordship said the important questions for the jury were (1) whether when he subscribed for the shares General Kavanagh stipulated to Enever that no shares should be definitely allotted to him until after he came back from China, and (2) whether the directors knew of that condition when they allotted the shares.

Eventually the jury, having regard to the difficult legal issues were discharged and the decision of the case left with his lordship.

His lordship gave judgment for the defendant.

TRADE MARKS REGISTRATION.

FIGURES FOR NOVEMBER.

The following list of trade marks registered or approved on six months' probation during November, is published by the Chinese Economic Bulletin:

Nationality of Applicant	No. of Trade Marks Registered	No. of Trade Marks Approved
Chinese	69	10
Japanese	105	21
British	47	17
American	16	23
German	48	10
French	—	1
Dutch	—	1
Swiss	—	1
Total	235	62

Mr. Winston Churchill has resigned from the National Liberal Club, and now the Eighty Club has requested him to resign, stating that it will otherwise erase his name from membership.

SIR PATRICK MANSON. LECTURE BY DR. LIM BOON KENG LAST NIGHT. PROPOSED INSTITUTE FOR AMOY.

The first of the series of popular lectures in connection with the Joint Medical Conference, took place last night in the Cathedral Hall, when Dr. Lim Boon Keng, M.B., C.M., O.B.E., L.D., Principal of the University of Amoy, gave an address entitled "The late Sir Patrick Manson and the Proposed Amoy Institute in Amoy." There was a large gathering of students and others interested.

Sir Patrick, said the lecturer, was a man of many parts and like the patron saint of Amoy, was destined to be a great benefactor of mankind and a pioneer of medical science, whose labours against the miasma of tropical fevers was analogous to the slaying of serpents in Irish bogs. Manson was an Aberdonian Scot who came to Formosa and Amoy in 1871, where he acted as Medical Officer to the Chinese Customs and doctor to the European community. He was a popular and influential man in the community, and when he left China he had already established a reputation as a scientific physician and was recognised as a sympathetic friend of the Chinese people. He had the wonderful power of inspiring people with whom he came into contact with great enthusiasm.

It was typical that he hardly thought of himself or his interests, his mind being concerned with the object of his inquiries. He was patient and fastidious and his advice was of infinite help to co-workers. Without Manson's clear vision the mosquito carrier problem could not have been so readily solved. He was philosopher enough to find solace in the ancient art of angling, human enough to enjoy a glass of port and liked his pipe. His death at the age of 77 was mourned by a host of friends and the medical profession the world over.

Manson was an ideal physician and was keen to search all things to explain the obscure. Fifty years ago, almost nothing definite was known about fearful tropical diseases which seemed a perpetual bar to the entrance of Europeans to these regions. Manson in Hongkong became an active agent, establishing a dairy farm and with our modern knowledge of vitamins we can better appreciate that service. Realising the need of an institution to co-ordinate the work of isolated workers he was able, with the assistance of Joseph Chamberlain, to establish the London School of Tropical Medicine, which with the Liverpool School revolutionised knowledge of tropical diseases.

Dr. Lim Boon Keng next dealt with Manson's services in connection with malaria and reminded his hearers that the researches of Sir Ronald Ross had confirmed Manson's intuitive interpretation. Sir Patrick was a great administrator, and in admiration of the man and his work a few people in Amoy, prompted by the speaker, had concluded that there should be a memorial in Amoy to him, who had done so much for science in that isolated port. His work in China should certainly be commemorated. It was a sad fact that the Chinese Hospital in which Manson worked, was closed down a few years ago. There were other hospitals, but the one which British pioneers started was permitted to decay through want of a little support. There was a splendid opportunity to restore the lost prestige. Through the munificence of Mr. Tan Kah Kee, of Singapore, the University of Amoy was founded three and a half years ago. It had faculties of arts and science. If a medical research institute be made a part of the Manson Memorial, the University could house the institute if the funds collected did not suffice to erect a special building. The old hospital should be rebuilt, and he believed the Chinese would heartily co-operate. In any event he hoped his hearers would assist in collecting funds for the Manson Memorial. Would not some merchant magnates, who loved Manson's memory, show the way? Amoy was inseparably connected with the fame of Manson. It is still a hotbed of infection, and the British should help to build a Manson Institute even if only for the sake of British trade and prestige. The British public was slow to move, but once convinced that there was the call of duty and righteousness it had never yet failed. (Applause.) It was right that British work in this port should be re-started under British auspices, and so two ends could be gained, the furthering of British friendship and the perpetuation of the memory of a great British scientist.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Dr. John Kirk, F.R.C.S., and was heartily accorded.

POSSESSION CASE. REFUSED TO LEAVE AFTER GIVING NOTICE.

In the Summary Court yesterday before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) the Tai Fuk On Tong, sued the Wing Tai firm for possession of the premises No. 383, Queen's Road Central, and \$300 damages. Plaintiffs stated that the defendant firm, after giving notice that they were leaving the premises, refused to do so at the expiration of their notice.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. Elsiey Zeitlyn for defendants.

Mr. Brooks, addressing his Lordship, said that the case was part-heard, on the question of law. It had been decided by His Lordship that the notice given by the tenants was a good one. Because of the notice given, the landlords contracted to re-let the premises, and as the tenants would not leave, an action became necessary.

The case for the defence, said Mr. Zeitlyn, would be that the notice was given by an unauthorized person.

After hearing the evidence of the attorney who acted for the landlords, His Lordship adjourned the case until this morning.

THE GENTLER SEX. BLOWS IN ICE HOUSE STREET.

A dispute about money, which led to an exchange of blows between members of the so-called gentler sex, was related to Mr. J. R. Wood at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

An elderly Maeno-Spanish woman and her daughter were summoned for assaulting a young Chinese woman. It was stated that the complainant's father owed the younger defendant's brother \$25. On the day of the quarrel, the complainant called at the two defendants' house in Ice House Street, and there, according to her story, both women assaulted her, the daughter holding both of her hands while the mother hit her.

The hearing of the case was held up for some time for the production of a Spanish interpreter to translate the evidence of the elder defendant. When he arrived, she protested volubly and at great length that the two younger women started quarrelling about the money, and that she merely attempted to separate them.

Finally she was discharged, and her daughter ordered to pay a fine of \$5.

HONGKONG RAINFALL FOR 1924.

The rainfall recorded at the Royal Observatory, Kowloon, during the past year amounted to 98.57 inches and was 13.44 inches or 16 per cent., above the average for the last 41 years. There were no exceptional falls during the year and though the minimum record for November was broken it was only a nominal affair, the previous minimum being only .01 inch. The tables below give the monthly rainfall for 1924 with the corresponding means and extremes, and the yearly rainfall from the date of the opening of the Observatory—1884:—

RAINFALL AT KOWLOON OBSERVATORY.			
	1924	Mean	Max. Min.
January	1.09	1.29	8.43 .00
February	4.51	1.75	7.95 .00
March	.19	2.68	11.49 .17
April	6.22	5.31	14.89 1.23
May	16.87	11.98	48.84 1.15
June	23.14	15.85	34.37 2.34
July	19.08	14.02	30.08 4.57
August	10.65	14.64	24.31 3.97
September	8.44	9.73	30.60 .63
October	9.09	5.12	23.69 .01
November	.00	1.70	8.81 .00
December	.71	1.08	4.90 .00

YEARLY RAINFALL AT KOWLOON OBSERVATORY.

	1884	1904	1924
1884	75.42	80.41	
1885	108.92	70.95	
1886	69.17	77.80	
1887	68.29	93.55	
1888	104.58	91.87	
1889	119.72	75.73	
1890	70.93	70.12	
1891	117.12	90.55	
1892	90.97	63.93	
1893	99.96	83.73	
1894	104.25	103.21	
1895	45.22	76.02	
1896	72.75	70.86	
1897	100.03	81.40	
1898	57.20	101.60	
1899	72.70	76.40	
1900	73.73	107.88	
1901	55.78	97.33	
1902	97.50	68.43	
1903	93.66	108.74	
1904		88.57	
41 years' average			85.13 inches.

CANTON NEWS. (FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.) CHINA NEW YEAR.

Chinese newspapers in Canton, Hongkong, and other parts of South China are having their annual holidays for ten days beginning January 19th. They will resume publication on January 27th, or the 4th day of the first moon, after the Chinese New Year. Chinese newspapers have many holidays throughout the year. The general ones are the New Year Day, in accordance with the Republican Calendar; the Chinese New Year in accordance with the old calendar (this holiday usually last 10 days); the Ching Ming Festival (when the graves of relatives are visited); the Memorial Day in Canton in honour of the heroes of the First Chinese Revolution in Canton; the Dragon Boat Festival; Labour Day, May 1st; the Mid-Autumn Festival, or Full Moon; the Republican Anniversary, October 10th (a national holiday); the Birthday of Confucius; the Kwangtung Independence Day; the Winter Solstice; and Christmas Day, which the Southern Chinese observe as the anniversary of Yunnanese leading South China against the restoration of the monarchy by Yuan Shih Kai. In addition to the foregoing which appear in Chinese calendars as holidays, the Cantonese newspapers published in Canton are required to celebrate the anniversaries of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's inauguration as "President" of China, Dr. Sun's return to power in Canton, and the reunification day of the Chinese Nation, February 12th each year since the Republic.

OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

Mr. Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and formerly Mayor of Canton, through two well-known Hongkong Chinese merchants, Mr. Yang Sai Am and Mr. Lam Woo, has made informal overtures for peace to the followers of General Chen Ching Ming, now in rivalry with Dr. Sun for power in Canton. It is understood that General Chen will be ready to stop warring against Dr. Sun's party at any time, on condition that the Bolsheviks and all mercenary troops of the Kuomintang withdraw from Canton at once and leave the Canton Government to representatives of the leading organizations in Canton by whom a Government may be organized independently. General Chen himself will not interfere, not even going into Canton.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR LENIN.

January 21st being the first anniversary of the death of M. Lenin, the Father of Bolshevism, the Kuomintang Party at Canton held a memorial service at noon yesterday in the auditorium of the Kwangtung University. During the service, a roll of other distinguished communists whose deaths fell on dates between January 15th and 21st was called. The service was conducted under the auspices of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang whose office is in the Ancient City, Canton, where all scrolls and other articles in honour of the dead were left for the service. This service was first suggested by the Lenin Memorial Association in Canton, a body of Kuomintang Bolsheviks who receive special attention from the Soviet Russians in this city.

RESIST BOLSHIEVISM AT FATSEAN.

The citizens of Fatsan, who were fined \$940,000 recently by the Red Army, for having supported the Merchants' Volunteers in their opposition to the Kuomintang Bolshevism of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, have decided to submit to no further encroachments by the Bolsheviks. They have passed the following measures of passive resistance:

- (1) In case a citizen is unlawfully arrested, all citizens will offer themselves for common detention, while a firm will be assigned the duty of supplying food to the person under arrest.
- (2) In case a citizen has been arrested for a common cause, he will be compensated to the extent of \$500 and, in case he has to suffer, he shall be offered a relief fund of \$1,000.
- (3) In case of illegal force being used, a person may sound alarm gongs so that the neighbourhood may come to his rescue, the public being responsible for all shooting at the culprits at sight and with intent to kill.
- (4) Unless the Red authorities will cease further terrorizing the people, the shops in Fatsan will not re-open after the Chinese New Year until the desired guarantees are forthcoming.

LOCAL SPORT. INTERPORT FOOTBALL. MATCH POSTPONED TILL MONDAY.

Owing to the late arrival of the *Empress of Australia*, the Interport Football match between Hongkong and Shanghai has been postponed until Monday, January 28th.

The programme has been re-arranged as under:—

Monday, January 28th, at 3.45 p.m.: Shanghai v. Hongkong.
Wednesday, January 29th, at 4.15 p.m.: Shanghai v. South China.
Thursday, January 29th, at 4.15 p.m.: Shanghai v. Services.

The teams:—
Shanghai: Remedios, Turner and Ewing; Tordy, Phillips and Gowan; Johansson, Colaco, Goldman, Coulcher and Johansson. Reserves: Moosa and Evans.

Hongkong: A.E. Clarke; Wynne and Bishop; Leung Yik Tong, McKelvie (captain) and Bristow; Charlesworth, Eaton, Humberstone, Lai Wai Tong and Mackleworth. Reserves: Wheeler, J. Stewart and Brown.

South China: Hiu Shing Luy, Lai Yik Tat and Cheung Wing Shing; Leung Luk Tong, Wong Shiu Wa and Lam Yik Ying; Pang Kam Wing, Suen Kam Shun, Wong Pak Chong, Lai Wai Tong and Chan Kwong Ia. Reserves: Chan So, Ip Kuan, Ng Kam Chuen and Lau Hing Chung.

Services: Wavish; Grindle and Hume; Waine, Davenport and Bristow; Harris, Eaton, Humberstone, Butler and Mackleworth. Reserves: Doody, Reade and Smith.

"ST. JOAN." YESTERDAY'S MATINEE. SHANGHAI VISIT CERTAIN.

Yesterday afternoon, the A.D.C. gave a matinee performance of "St. Joan," when the name part was taken by Mrs. Salter, who played it admirably.

While her interpretation of the rôle differed in many respects from that of Mrs. Beale—she was for instance far less tempestuous in her angry moments—her presentation of a singularly complex personality—conceived by another equally complex—could not be too highly praised. It is safe to say that her slightly more feminine interpretation of the character appeared to engage the sympathies of yesterday afternoon's audience in a marked degree.

To-night's performance will be the last of the run of the play in Hongkong. It is now decided that the A.D.C. will present "St. Joan" in Shanghai shortly, with the cast practically unchanged.

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

With Mae Murray in the leading rôle of "Broadway Rose," which comes to the Queen's Theatre to-day, motion picture enthusiasts will see the beautiful Metro star in an elaborate production which is to surpass even "Peacock Alley" and "Fascination." As in the latter pictures Miss Murray is provided with a rôle which gives prominence to her ability as a dancer and affords opportunity for striking costumes in great profusion. The story concerns a country girl who, by her extraordinary ability as dancer, becomes the idol of Broadway. The heir of an aristocratic Fifth Avenue family falls in love with her, urges her to marry him, and seeking only happiness with the man she loves, consents. To avoid an open rupture with his family the marriage is kept secret but the discovery of the situation by the father precipitates a crisis which almost wrecks Violet's life.

The Manila Vandeville Company, at present appearing at the Queen's Theatre, will change their programme for their performance to-night and to-morrow, and will again change it for Saturday and Sunday nights. An item at the two latter shows will be a sketch entitled "One Night in Hawaii."

WORLD THEATRE.

"The Blot" shown at the World Theatre is a film which has in it much material for thought. It deals with the struggle which underpaid clergymen and schoolmasters have to support their families decently. The film is not in the nature of a sermon, but is a strikingly vivid portrayal of a particular phase of life. It also shows how a rich man's son discovers a new outlook on life which is far better than the old one. He finds it in the course of his courtship of the heroine, the daughter of a struggling schoolmaster.

THE CORONET.

Fancy 3,000 ermine tails used to make a new gown? This gown is worn by Gloria Swanson in the fine picture now being shown at the Coronet, "My American Wife." Each ermine tail in strung on seed pearls and hung on orchid net to keep the body slender. The pearl necklaces, tied in a knot and falling to the floor, gives a long line for the front of the gown. The new hip girdle is the only line that breaks the dress from the shoulders to the floor, thus breaking the monotony of the ermine tails.

The picture is a colourful one, and this naturally adds to its fascination and to the general charm of the story and its striking characters. It will be shown at the Coronet for the last time to-day.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to the CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS a CONSTANT SUPPLY OF WATER will be given in ALL RIDER MAIN DISTRICTS during THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 22nd, 23rd and 24th INSTANT.

HAROLD T. CRESAY,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1925. [1750]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
ON SATURDAY and MONDAY, 24th and 25th INSTANT, All Departments will be CLOSED.

On These Days
The Dispensing Department will be OPEN for Dispensing Prescriptions from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 6 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1925. [1759]

S.S. "CHANTILLY."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LEZ, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, 21st inst., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges. All Claims must be sent in to us on or before Friday, the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged Packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at 10.00 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
E. RODENFUSER, Agent.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1925. [1761]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PAWNEE."

FROM SAN MATEO, KILDONAN AND VANCOUVER.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all Cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Godown at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1925. [1742]

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.M. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"The Steamship 'NUMIDIA'."

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PEYANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given before 20th January, 1925.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th prox., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1925. [1754]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHIEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ (UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

THE Steamship "OLDEKERK (7)" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd January, 1925, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd January, 1925, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1925. [1733]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 25th INSTANT.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1925. [1751]

CHINA NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

WE beg to Announce that our Depot and Branches will be CLOSED ALL DAY on SATURDAY, 24th INST., and will be OPEN on SUNDAY, 25th, and MONDAY, 26th, as follows:—

Dairy Dept. 23th & 26th 8 A.M. to 8.30 A.M.
Butchery Dept. 23th & 26th 8 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Ice Dept. 23th & 26th 8 A.M. to 8.30 A.M.
2 P.M. to 3 P.M.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1925. [1741]

PUBLIC DINNER

TO
H.E. MAC. GENERAL SIR JOHN FOWLER, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

IT is proposed that a DINNER should be given by the Community in honour of H.E. MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN FOWLER who is shortly leaving the Colony.
Gentlemen wishing to be present should Notify on or before 21st JANUARY, their intention to Colonel BARNARD, Hongkong Club, who will supply all particulars.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1925. [1755]

HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF CALL.

"Issue of 170,000 Shares of the Nominal Value of \$10 Each."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CALL of \$2.50 (Dollars Two, Cents, Fifty) per Share has been made on Each of the One Hundred and Seventy-thousand \$2.50 Paid Up Shares of this Company, and that such Call will be Payable to the Company's Bankers, THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the SECOND DAY of MARCH, 1925.
For the HONGKONG REALTY & TRUST Co., Ltd.
F. C. BARRY, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1925. [1753]

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to the General Managers of this Company to issue to Mr. R. DESAI of Hongkong, Thirteen Duplicate Certificates for One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three Shares in this Company, numbered 123136, 123137 and 93471, 93472, 93473, 93474, 93475, 93476, 93477, 93478, 93479, 93480, 93481, 93482, 93483, 93484, 93485, 93486, 93487, 93488, 93489, 93490, 93491, 93492, 93493, 93494, 93495, 93496, 93497, 93498, 93499, 93500, 93501, 93502, 93503, 93504, 93505, 93506, 93507, 93508, 93509, 93510, 93511, 93512, 93513, 93514, 93515, 93516, 93517, 93518, 93519, 93520, 93521, 93522, 93523, 93524, 93525, 93526, 93527, 93528, 93529, 93530, 93531, 93532, 93533, 93534, 93535, 93536, 93537, 93538, 93539, 93540, 93541, 93542, 93543, 93544, 93545, 93546, 93547, 93548, 93549, 93550, 93551, 93552, 93553, 93554, 93555, 93556, 93557, 93558, 93559, 93560, 93561, 93562, 93563, 93564, 93565, 93566, 93567, 93568, 93569, 93570, 93571, 93572, 93573, 93574, 93575, 93576, 93577, 93578, 93579, 93580, 93581, 93582, 93583, 93584, 93585, 93586, 93587, 93588, 93589, 93590, 93591, 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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEST CRICKET.

AMAZING FAILURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN BATSMEN.

ENGLAND MAY SAVE GAME.

ADELAIDE, January 21st.

When stumps were drawn to-day, the Australians had been disposed of for 230 in their second innings and England had lost three wickets for 133 in their second innings, in which they require a total of 375 to win.

Rain had fallen from 5 o'clock this morning but cleared before noon, after which the start was delayed until 12.45 p.m.

The wicket assisted the bowlers. Ponsford, after adding three to his overnight score, was caught by Hendren off Kilner (4 for 215). One run later, Ryder was caught and bowled by Woolley (5 for 109). V. Richardson left at 217 (8 for 217). Andrews at the same total (7 for 217). Three runs later Gregory was caught by Hendren off Woolley (8 for 220). Kelleway and Oldfield had added 22 to the score when the latter was bowled by Kilner (9 for 212). The end came at 250, when Sutcliffe caught Mailey off Kilner.

Hobbs and Sutcliffe opened the innings for England and carried the total to 61, before the former was caught by Collins off A. Richardson's bowling. Woolley obtained 21 before falling a victim to Kelleway (102 for 2). Four runs later, Hendren was out l.b.w. to Kelleway (96 for 3). When stumps were drawn, the score had reached 133 without further loss. Sutcliffe has made 50 and Whysall 22. England thus still requires 242 runs to win. Scores at present are:

AUSTRALIA	
1st Innings.	
H. L. Collins, b. Tate	3
A. Richardson, b. Kilner	39
J. M. Gregory, b. Hendren	6
J. M. Taylor, l.b.w., b. Tate	6
M. Ponsford, c. Strudwick, b. Gilli-	0
gan	31
V. Richardson, c. Whysall, b. Kilner	4
J. S. Ryder, not out	201
T. J. E. Andrews, b. Kilner	702
C. Kelleway, c. Strudwick, b. Woolley	16
W. A. Oldfield, l.b.w., b. Kilner	47
A. Mailey, c. Strudwick, b. Hendren	23
Extras	17
Total	430

FALL OF WICKETS.	
1/10, 2/19, 3/22, 4/114, 5/118, 6/119, 7/233, 8/309, 9/415, 10/430.	

Bowling Analysis.	
R.	W.
Tate	32
Gilligan	17
Freeman	107
Woolley	135
Kilner	127
Hobbs	11
Whysall	9
Hendren	27

ENGLAND.	
1st Innings.	
W. W. Whysall, b. Gregory	9
M. W. Tate, c. Andrews, b. Mailey	27
H. Strudwick, c. Gregory, b. Kelleway	1
A. P. F. Chapman, b. Gregory	26
J. B. Hobbs, c. Gregory, b. Mailey	119
H. Sutcliffe, c. Oldfield, b. Ryder	33
F. E. Woolley, c. Andrews, b. Mailey	16
E. Hendren, c. Taylor, b. Gregory	92
R. Kilner, l.b.w., b. A. Richardson	6
A. E. R. Gilligan, c. Collins, b. A. Richardson	9
A. P. Freeman, not out	6
Extras	21
Total	385

Bowling Analysis.	
R.	W.
Gregory	11
Kelleway	24
Mailey	93
A. Richardson	42
Ryder	15
Collins	19

FALL OF WICKETS.	
1/9, 2/12, 3/37, 4/69, 5/159, 6/180, 7/297, 8/319, 9/326, 10/365.	

AUSTRALIA.	
2nd Innings.	
H. L. Collins, b. Freeman	26
A. Richardson, c. Kilner, b. Woolley	14
J. S. Ryder, c. b. Woolley	88
J. M. Taylor, b. Freeman	34
M. Ponsford, c. Hendren, b. Kilner	43
T. J. E. Andrews, c. Whysall, b. Kilner	1
V. Richardson, c. Tate, b. Woolley	2
O. Kelleway, not out	22
W. A. Oldfield, b. Kilner	4
A. Mailey, c. Sutcliffe, b. Kilner	5
Extras	11
Total	250

Bowling Analysis.	
R.	W.
Tate	47
Freeman	94
Kilner	51
Woolley	77

FALL OF WICKETS.	
1/36, 2/39, 3/126, 4/215, 5/216, 6/217, 7/127, 8/220, 9/242, 10/250.	

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE BOMBAY OUTRAGE.

SEVEN ARRESTS IN CONNECTION WITH DAWLA MURDER.

BOMBAY, January 21st.

Seven suspects have been arrested at Indore in connection with the Dawla murder case. They include a man said to be aide-camp to the Maharajah of Indore, a Sub-Inspector of the Indore Police, two state motor-drivers, a captain and another man serving in the Indore State Troops and a mounted policeman. Proceedings will be taken in view of bringing them to Bombay. The arrests in Bombay now total eight, including two step-uncles, and a step-aunt of Mumtaz Begum, whose mother has now arrived from Amritsar.

RUSSIA'S EXPORT TRADE.

COMMISSAR FORESHADOWS GENERAL BOOM.

MOSCOW, January 21st.

Very important developments in Russia's oil exports for 1925 is foreshadowed by the Assistant Commissar of Foreign Trade. In the course of an interview, he declared the corn exports would not be lower than last year despite the suspension of the export of the principal cereals. There would also be an increase of exports of flax and raw silk—especially to France. The export of meat and dairy products is developing. They will be shipped from Leningrad where a new cold storage will shortly be erected.

FRENCH CATERPILLAR CARS.

PARIS, January 21st.

The French caterpillar autocars, which started from Algeria, have reached the border of the Belgian Congo, thus covering a distance of 7,000 kilometres.

EARLIER CABLES.

SHIPPING OF WORLD.

"LLOYD'S REGISTER" SHOWS TONNAGE FOR LAST YEAR.

LONDON, January 20th.

Lloyd's Register, in its annual summary of shipbuilding, shows that 924 mercantile vessels were launched throughout the world in 1924, of a tonnage of 2,247,000, which the output in Great Britain and Ireland was 1,435,000. Germany 193,000, United States 185,000, Japan 72,000, and Holland 63,000, being a net increase compared with 1923 of about 805,000 entirely due to an increase of 794,000 in Great Britain and Ireland offsetting the decrease of 179,000 abroad including 164,000 in Germany.

The tonnage has decreased by nearly 4,900,000 compared with the record year 1913, when 7,145,000 tons were launched. The output of Great Britain and Ireland included 211,000 for owners residing abroad.

The tonnage under construction throughout the world on December 31st was 2,470,000, a net increase of 26,000 tons compared with twelve months before, a decrease of 93,000 in Great Britain and Ireland being offset by an increase of 124,000 abroad.

The world's gross tonnage in June, 1924, amounted to 57,530,000 compared with 42,514,000 in June 1914. The former includes 17,154,000 tons using oil fuel, and 6,000,000 tons of shipping laid up throughout the world in July, 1924, over two-thirds of this being in the United States, but the United Kingdom figures, which were then 700,000, have now been reduced to 570,000.

RECOGNITION AT LAST.

EX-SERVICEMEN EMPLOYED ON CIVIL LIST.

LONDON, January 20th.

Of twenty-one thousand ex-service men "temporarily" employed in the Civil Service, thirteen thousand will henceforth be transferred to the permanent staff under an agreement between the Treasury and the Ex-Servicemen's Association creating a new class of ex-Servicemen's civil servants, with security of tenure but without pension rights; also the institution of a special examination conferring a permanency and full pension rights on successful candidates. This agreement crowns five years' efforts of the Association to secure better official recognition of ex-Servicemen.

GENEVA PROTOCOL.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE CANNOT BE ARRANGED.

LONDON, January 20th.

Reuter learns that correspondence has passed with the Governments of the Dominions and India as regards possibility of a special Imperial Conference in March to discuss the Geneva protocol.

It indicates that the exigencies of Parliamentary and other business will render it impossible to hold a representative meeting in London, and the only possible course in the circumstances seems to be to endeavour, by correspondence, to reach a common conclusion of the issues involved. The Imperial Government has informed the Overseas Governments accordingly.

ENGLAND.

2nd Innings.	
J. B. Hobbs, c. Collins, b. A. Richardson	27
H. Sutcliffe, not out	56
F. E. Woolley, b. Kelleway	21
E. Hendren, l.b.w., b. Kelleway	4
W. W. Whysall, not out	22
Extras	3
Total (for 3 wickets)	133

Fall of Wickets.	
1/63, 2/92, 3/96.	

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

GENEVA'S BREEZY MEETING MAY SPELL FAILURE.

GENEVA, January 20th.

An incident arose at the Opium Conference this morning from the remarks of the American delegate, Mr. Stephen Porter, who vehemently denounced the statement by Lord Cecil that the use of opium in America was greater than in India, as a slander on Americans.

Lord Cecil immediately apologised, and said he must have been misinformed.

Mr. Porter declared that the United States delegation was unable to agree with the proposals of the British delegation.

SUCCESS VERY DOUBTFUL.

At this afternoon's Opium Conference, Mr. Clayton (India) urged that the Chief problem was contraband, and advocated international co-operation to deal with this. He suggested that in the event of Americans not withdrawing their proposals, the president of the Conference should decide the matter.

Dr. Alfred See (China) and Mr. Mac-White (Irish Free State) supported the American proposals.

The president adjourned the debate.

After Mr. Porter's speech this morning the prospects of success of the Conference are very meagre. Indeed the British delegates have arranged to leave on January 24th. Mr. Porter's speech unfavourably impressed the British, and unless the Americans modify their attitude an arrangement will be impossible.

The thorniest problem is the choice between the American suggestion that dealings in opium shall cease within fifteen years from ratification of the present convention and the British proposal, cabled yesterday, which makes it dependent on China's suppression of internal production and traffic.

UPROAR IN REICHSTAG.

SOCIALIST MEMBER IS GREETED WITH CRIES OF "TRAITOR".

BERLIN, January 20th.

Right speech, in which shouts from the Right section of "Traitor! Are you paid by France?" predominated, greeted the Socialist, Herr Breitscheid, who made a statement, in the course of the Reichstag debate on the Government's policy, that it appeared the Allied Military Control Commission's complaints could not be completely refuted, also that students participated in military training for the Reichswehr.

Further noisy interruptions punctuated the remainder of the speech, culminating in the shout of "Thank God!" when Herr Breitscheid declared the new Government was a stage on the monarchy.

CLEARING THE AIR.

The debate on the Government's policy in the Reichstag has clarified the attitude of the various parties towards the Cabinet. The Socialists promised to support Dr. Luther only so long as he trod the path to which the Centreists agreed, but if he deviated from this, the necessary action would be taken. The Socialists lodged a motion of non-confidence; whilst the German Nationalists, Popularists, Bavarian People's party and Economic party jointly, moved a vote approving Chancellor Luther's declaration. Thus for the moment the Government is tolerably secure.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

M. HERRIOT EXPLAINS FRENCH STANDPOINT.

PARIS, January 20th.

M. Herriot briefly intervened in the Budget debate to define the French standpoint pending the Franco-Russian negotiations.

He declared that recognition of the rights of French bondholders was an indispensable condition for the resumption of normal relations with Russia, who cannot obtain credit in France unless the State and individuals both conformed to the ordinary rules of commerce and usages of international intercourse.

MANCHESTER COTTON.

BUSINESS IN AMERICAN YARN DECLINES.

LONDON, January 20th.

A meeting of the short time committee of the Federation of Master Cotton-spinners, at Manchester, has reported that business in American yarns has distinctly declined during the last few weeks, and, failing an improvement, the question of reducing the working hours must be considered.

THAT WARSHIP PLOT.

LONDON, January 20th.

The three, uncharged men detained in connection with the plot mentioned yesterday, to blow up British warships, were released to-day.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

A Reuter message dated December 17th from Berlin to the London Daily Telegraph stated that a new direct telephone line between London and Berlin, via Emden, was tested on the previous night for the first time by the London General Post Office. The correspondent of a Berlin newspaper in London was able to telephone a long article to his Berlin office, which was successfully taken down, only two words being incomprehensible.

It was stated that the experiments would be continued, and the line possibly opened for public use in 1925.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ALLEGED OPIUM THIEVES.

MILLION DOLLAR CARGO MISSING IN TRANSIT.

ACTION IN SHANGHAI COURT.

SHANGHAI, January 21st.

In the Mixed Court to-day an action, brought by Dadunashvili, a Georgian citizen, against seven Chinese residing in the Settlement was opened. They are charged with disposing of opium valued at \$1,300,000.

The cargo was shipped from Constantinople to Vladivostok by plaintiff and consigned to himself. It was shipped by a Japanese steamer, which carried a similar cargo believed to have been for a group of opium dealers, some of whom travelled aboard the vessel to Shanghai.

It is alleged that while the vessel was off the China coast, the Chinese defendants, who were passengers, succeeded in taking away the opium and importing it into China. A search by the Police resulted in the discovery of documents and the arrest of the Chinese who were detained. The case has been adjourned for a week.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOLES IN THE FENCE.

CRITICISM OF AMERICAN STAND ON OPIUM PROBLEM.

LONDON, January 21st.

Admitting that the American policy at the Opium Conference is noble and idealistic, the *Westminster Gazette* ventures the opinion that America's demand for the limitation of production to purely medicinal and scientific needs not only cannot be enforced while Turkey and Russia do not belong to the League and China is in disorder, but is definitely unjust. The paper declares Indian opium is not the source of the drugs, the abuse of which America wishes to strike at, and always has been used safely and beneficially. It concludes by hoping that the American delegates at Geneva, in any case, will realise the absurdity of insisting on closing the gate when the fence is full of holes.

A STATESMANLIKE SPEECH.

GENEVA, January 21st.

At the Opium Conference, Lord Cecil delivered a statesmanlike, calm and dignified speech which lasted an hour and greatly impressed the Conference. He declared, in most solemn and emphatic language, the anxiety of the British Government to put an end to the evils of opium smoking and the use of narcotic drugs. He strongly repudiated the charge of Americans that the British and other Governments were not carrying out the Hague obligations. He concluded by declaring he would vote against the American proposals. His speech was warmly applauded.

PRAISE FOR MISSIONARIES.

PARIS, January 21st.

In the Chamber of Deputies, during the discussion on the budget of Foreign Affairs, M. Herriot, the Premier, praised the activity of French religious missionaries. He spoke particularly of the Lazarists, who in Eastern countries have rendered great services to France.

JAPAN RELEASES SPECIE.

SIX MILLION YEN AS FIRST INSTALMENT.

TOKYO, January 21st.

At the request of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Japanese Government has released specie, totalling Yen 6,000,000, according to a statement by the Finance Department.

It is understood this is the first of a series of similar releases to be made during the current year.

TOKYO THEATRE BURNED.

TOKYO, January 20th.

A fire started this evening during a performance at one of the largest theatres, the "Engiza," in the Akasaka district of Tokyo.

Apparently there were no casualties, although fifteen hundred people were present at the performance.

The building was totally destroyed.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

NEGOTIATIONS CULMINATE IN NEW TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

CHINA ISSUES WARNING.

MOSCOW, January 20th.

The Russo-Japanese Treaty was signed at midnight at Peking.

PEKING, January 21st.

The Russo-Japanese treaty provides for revision or abolition of various old treaties; the enactment of a treaty of commerce, based on freedom of travel and residence; private ownership; most favoured nation treatment. One clause provides against propaganda. The Soviet Government agrees to give approved Japanese coal and oil concessions. Notes were exchanged in regard to the continuance of Japanese work in North Saghalien.

CHINA ISSUES WARNING.

PEKING, January 20th.

The Waichiao to-day sent Notes, to the Japanese Legation and to the Russian Embassy, stating that the Chinese Government learns that the conclusion of a Russo-Japanese Agreement is impending.

The Chinese Government warns Russia and Japan that if the Agreement embraces Chinese interests it will not be recognised unless the approval of the Chinese Government is first obtained.

The Russo-Japanese negotiations, which are being conducted here, culminated in the conclusion of a Treaty, which will be signed to-night.

The nature of the Treaty has not yet transpired.

The Chinese Foreign Office has warned both parties that the Agreement will not be recognised if it affects Chinese interests unless the Chinese approval has been first obtained.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

BOXER INDEMNITY FUNDS.

CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF ADVISORY BOARD.

PEKING, January 20th.

Some misunderstanding appears to exist regarding the constitution and functions of the Advisory Board which is about to be set up in London in connection with the allocation of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity funds.

Reuter's correspondent learns on good authority that the setting up of this Board is merely a preliminary measure for the purpose of a thorough investigation and preparation in regard to the main principles upon which the allocation is to be made, and that in all probability a suitable executive body with ample Chinese representation will ultimately be established, in whose hands will be placed the distribution of the Boxer Indemnity funds.

An official of the court comes in with any of the clothes of the lad which may have been found and Haarman says "Yes" or "No" to the question of the judge as to whether in this case or the other he is the murderer.

Thus the case of Wilhelm Schulz: The Judge: Do you admit this case? Haarman: I must first see the clothes. Haarman at once recognises them. "It is possible," he says, "that I killed this Wilhelm Schulz, but I do not quite know."

This sixth case is that of a boy of just under 14, and of his belongings there is nothing more than a gaily coloured pocket handkerchief and a pair of little braces.

The Judge: Did you kill this lad? Haarman: Yes, if his braces were found in my room I certainly must have.

They pass to the seventh case (Haarman: "Yes, I killed him").

The eighth case, "I consider it certain I killed this man," he told the judge. "I remember him well."

In the next three cases Haarman's memory failed him.

It must never be forgotten that the maintenance of the foreign trade of this country is absolutely essential, and that this can only be achieved by up-to-date methods, hard work, and increased output, which will enable us to get down the cost of production.—*The Duke of*

The late King's relations with Russia, as I narrate them, underwent during Queen Victoria's reign many changes which I take to be of historic interest. During the Balkan struggle of the seventies he ardently supported Lord Beaconsfield's policy of resistance to Russian aggression. Later he inclined to an entente with Russia, and his encouragement of that policy somewhat disconcerted Queen Victoria. His support, for example, in 1889, of an Anglo-Russian accommodation in the affairs of Persia, which Lord Salisbury regarded as a Utopian, anticipated an important article in the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1908.

Many other steps which he urged on Europe while Prince of Wales only took effect during his reign or after his death. He strongly recommended, on the accession of the ex-Kaiser William II., the restoration by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine to France and of Schleswig to Denmark. He was always the friend of Denmark, his wife's country, and always hoped against hope that Germany would make reparation for the wrongs of 1864.

Of his relations with English statesmen, notably with Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, and Lord Salisbury, I have much to tell. Nothing can give the late King, with his intense vitality, to have been far more humane, more human, shrewder and more versatile than any earlier Sovereign in our history.

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KING EDWARD VII.

SIR SIDNEY LEE'S "LIFE."

It is announced that the first volume of the "Life of King Edward VII." by Sir Sidney Lee, will be published by Macmillan's early in March. The work was undertaken by Sir Sidney, who has been engaged on it for the past four years—at the request of King George, and is based on documents in the Windsor archives and at Marlborough House, and on numerous letters addressed by King Edward to personal friends and to men of prominence in official life.

In the *Observer* of December 14th appears an outline of the biography, which was communicated to a representative of that journal in a special interview by Sir Sidney Lee. In the course of the interview Sir Sidney said:

"The widespread notion that King Edward before he came to the throne was predominantly a man of pleasure, deficient in serious interests, will, I trust, be dispelled for ever by this book appears. Something is already known of the late King's activities in philanthropic movements and as organiser of exhibitions, but I hope I shall bring home to my reader the exceptional business aptitude which he brought to these efforts and the efficiency of his active supervision. The success, for example, of the British section at the great Paris Exhibition of 1875 was due almost entirely to his tireless energy."

"King Edward's love of France, which heredity completely fails to explain, declared itself very early in his career. As a boy he was greatly attracted by the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie, and to the Emperor, up to the time of his fall, showed confidence in his political sagacity. Even when the clouds were heaviest he never lost faith in the essential value and the ultimate fulfilment of the Anglo-French entente."

"His dislike of Prussianism manifested itself almost as early as his liking for France. As a man of the world and a lover of peace he at the same time was prepared to do what he reasonably could to conciliate Germany in spite of her swelling ambitions. With Prince Bismarck's principles of government

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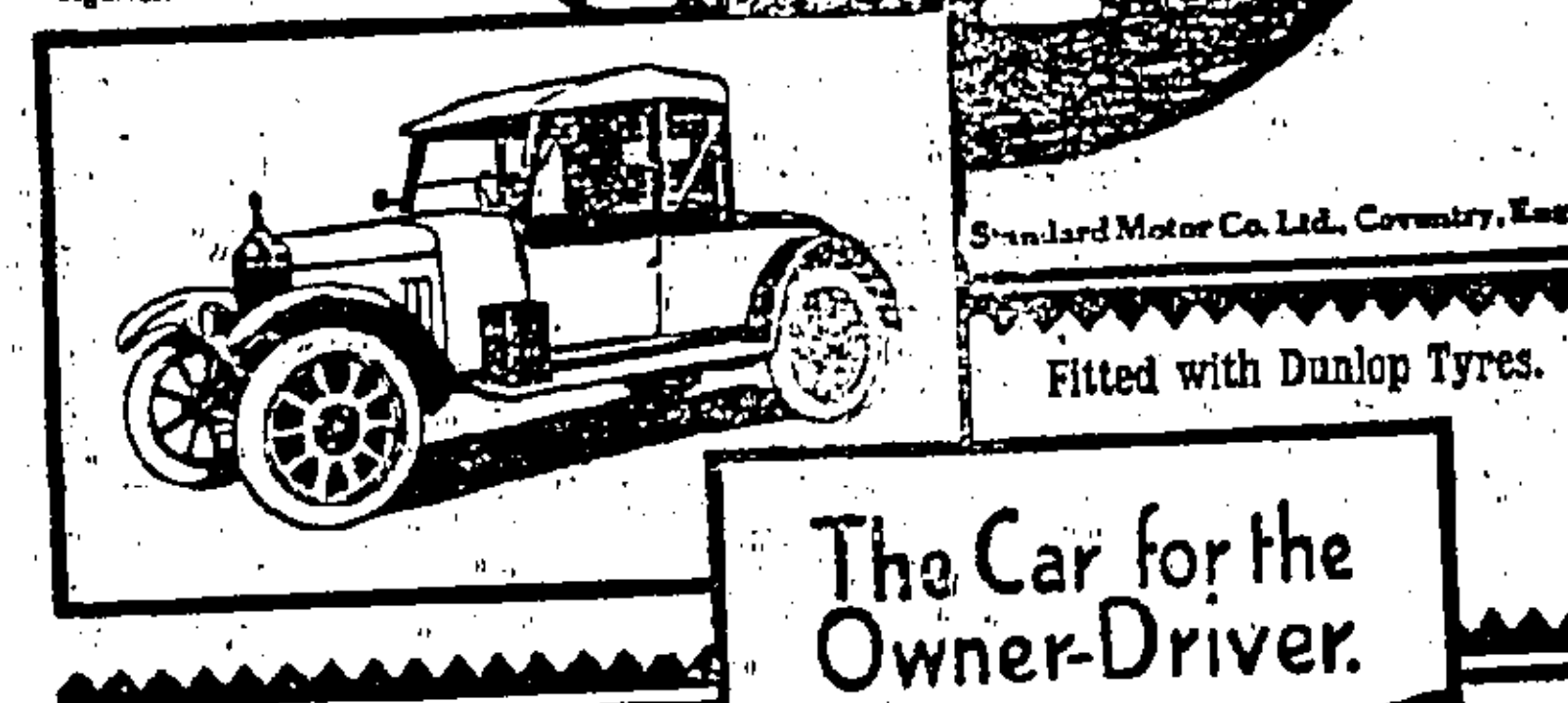
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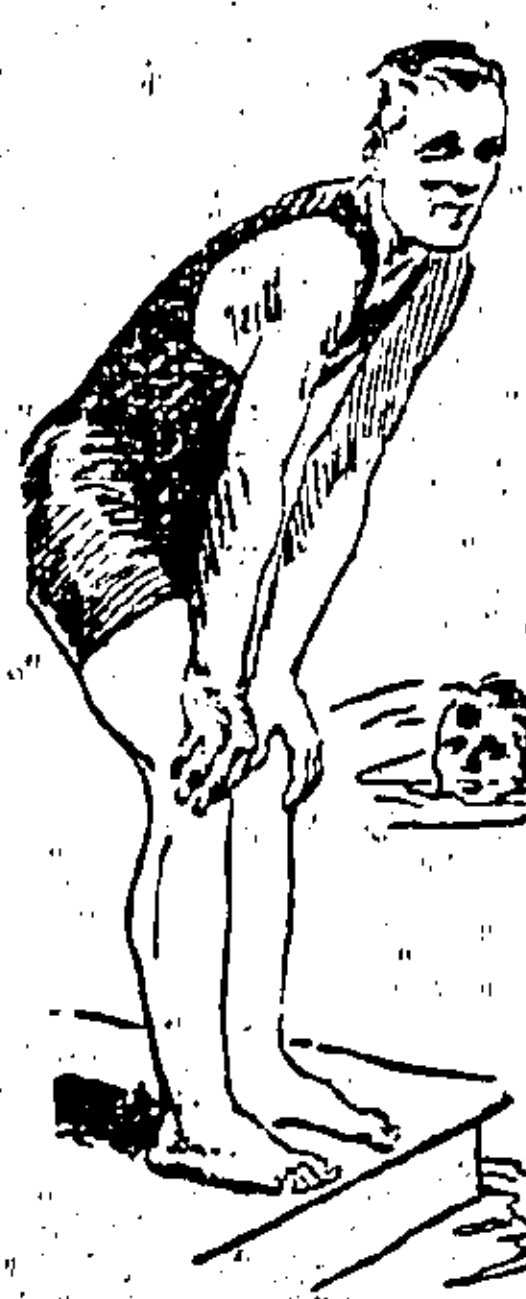
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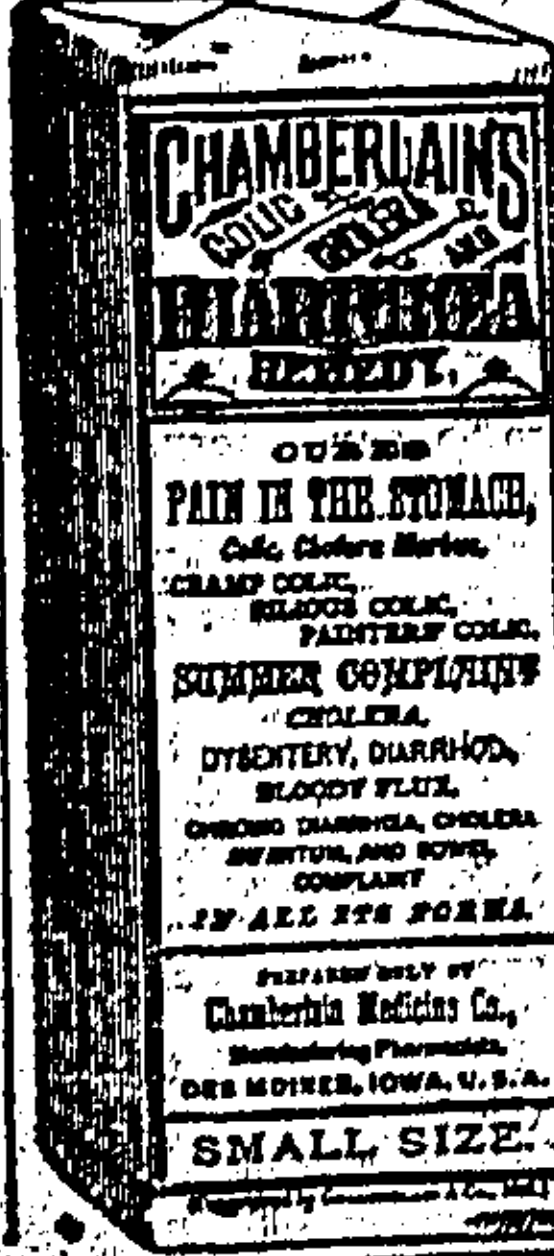
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PARIS FASHION NOTES

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, December 15th.
The "Ensemble" has become one of the most important features of Parisian dressing these past few years. Perfect harmony in all of the elements of a costume has, since the war, been recognised as of paramount importance and the couturiers have, accordingly, set themselves the task of creating coats and gowns, jackets and frocks, wraps and evening dresses which create this perfect harmony. Some of the cleverest women have carried the matter still further, and after choosing an ensemble of a gown and a coat of similar or harmonious colour they set out to find other gowns which also harmonize with the coat.

For morning wear the three quarters length or full length coat is the rule. It is usually, for this season, of heavy wool material, though for the sunny slopes of the Riviera the couturiers are creating the same types of dress in fulgurant, satin, and the wonderful rayon silk textiles or kasha. The line is narrow and clinging. Either the double breasted coat inspired by the redingotes of the Napoleonic epoch or the wrap around coat which is held shut on the left hip is the type most worn. A standing collar and wide revers characterize the former, and soft, drapable revers, or the shawl collar appears with the latter.

Under this simple, practical coat different gowns are worn. Some will be dark and sober in colour, matching the dark green or the nut brown of the coat, others are brilliant, and show a welcome touch of colour at the neckline or about the hem as the coat is worn folded about them. For instance, suppose that one has chosen a dark green coat. One will have one simple, dark green gown to match it. Then one can have another gown with a dark green skirt, pleated, say, and a blouse of crepe or satin in a lighter shade of green which harmonizes with the dark green. One can vary this by the change to a long tunic blouse in a vividly contrasting colour, orange or apricot, say, or dull yellow. A third frock will be of black broadcloth, which complements the green admirably. This, perhaps, will have a narrow belt and bindings of dark green suede leather, which match the tone of the coat, and make the frock relate closely to it. Another gown, supposing that the ensemble was for the warm wear of the Riviera, would be of a crepe gown with a light green or a cream coloured ground and a pattern of little bunches of flowers in vivid tints. Such a gown would, ten to one, be pleated, either from a small yoke, or it would have a pleated skirt hung from the low waistline of its plain bodice.

Another morning ensemble might be of gray Scotch tweed, a material that is tremendously fashionable in Paris just at present. Here the skirt would always match the coat, being a separate skirt, though probably hung on a long waistline of the crepe or of the tweed. The variation would come from the blouses or tunics worn over this skirt. One, certainly, would be of white satin. It would have a plastron, or shirt front effect of the satin, either pleated or plain, and its collar would stand up straight about the neck with a turnover that would allow a black tie to be worn with it when the fair wearer wished to wear the collar closed. Otherwise it would be worn open, showing a triangle of the neck.

Another blouse, say, would be of brilliant red crepe de chine. It would have a wide ruffled belt of the same material about the low waistline, and from this would hang a tunic, about thirteen inches deep, of the crepe pleated in fine pleats. The sleeves, long, and not too closely fitting, would be finished in Cavalier cuffs and the collar would be the "Claudine" variety which is just like the little round collar that our children wear on their pretty school frocks. Still another blouse might be of green crepe satin with a plain, square, "cornered" plastron, a plain belt about the hips and the balance of the bodice pleated. Shirt sleeves and cuffs and a small turn-down collar would complete this blouse. All of these blouses, you will notice, are rather tailored in style, which is the correct thing with the tweed suits. The satin blouses, especially the white ones, are the smartest thing, but the most extravagant, for a few days wear necessitates a trip to the cleaners, while the crepe de chine and the crepe satin blouses can be laundered, which is distinctly a saving.

Turning to the afternoon ensembles we encounter more variety and more richness. A suit that Cheruit designed for one of the smartest of the French noble ladies is entirely of black satin though it follows the severe tailored lines. The skirt is "wrapped" about the figure and finishes on the right hip in a couple of deep pleats which give plenty of room for walking. The jacket is short and rather the lines of a man's smoking jacket, though it closes in front with two large carved silver buttons. The revers have the formal cut of a man's suit, and the sleeves are plain and narrow. Beneath it is worn a white satin blouse which finishes in a stock collar made of a long satin scarf of white lined with gray. The hat, of course, is black with a white and a gray plume on the right side sweeping down and forward.

Less original but more generally accepted are the coats which show a certain amount of fullness about the hem. They seldom show much fullness, but the well regulated "certain amount" is important if one wants to look really dressy. Sometimes the fullness is let in the form of circular flounces, as in the case of a Nicole Groulx ensemble for the Côte d'Azur. The coat is one of the gleaming rayon silk brocades, and it follows the line of the figure closely in the back to the hem line, but at the side the flounces begin and follow a

mounting course across the crossed front of the coat. They fall in loose, graceful folds about the hem line in front, and add tremendously to the line of the garment. The gown that Madame Groulx has designed to accompany this coat is of the same shade of brown in crepe satin. It follows graceful, slender lines, the skirt giving a particularly clinging in effect though it is not what one could call a tight skirt. The front of the bodice splits from the neckline to the waist to fold back in soft revers that fall like a shawl straight down the centre of the front from the round neckline. The sleeves are long and fit the arms smoothly, and descend a little onto the hands.

Many women have bought just such an ensemble and then have set about making the selection of other gowns to wear beneath the coat, for as every woman knows, one coat, if properly taken care of, "hung on" hangers, etc., will outlast three or four gowns. The full front of this coat allows for a great deal of latitude in the selection of gowns. One can wear the plain sheath, if one has the figure for that, under it. One can have a sheath shaped slip and a variety of sheath tunics, some split at the sides, some closely fitting to the knees, some with an apron front inserted, some with side panels of pleating or of rich lamé let into their width, and if the colours and the textures of these gowns are chosen to harmonize with the coat these gowns will form a fine ensemble with it. One can also find a number of gowns whose design is eminently harmonious with the shape of the coat. One of these I saw the other day in the collection of Mrs. Davidson who dresses some of the smartest women in Paris. It was of a heavy crepe brocade in gold. The gold brocade made a wide panel down the centre of the back from neck to hem. The front of the bodice finished in a stripe of the gold at the low waistline and to this was attached an apron tunic which was shirred at the centre and left relatively plain at the sides. This type of gown is eminently fashionable and it is kind to the figure which has lost the blossoms of youth, creating, as it does, the narrow lines without accentuating all of the curves of the figure.

Evening ensembles become quite a problem, for at the smart evening gatherings one does not wear the same gown too often. Thus it is rather expensive to have a velvet cloak that matches the colour of every one of one's evening gowns. As a result many of the women in smart life find it most economical to have a single fur wrap for evening and to choose all evening gowns in tones which harmonize with this. Even on the Riviera and in the warm weather the furs are worn, a lining of smooth satin brocade or of lamé assuring a cool texture against bare shoulders and arms. The fur most favoured generally is sable. Rather less expensive, but still quite precious, are the mink coats. The ermine coats, pure white and quite voluminous are also very smart, and the most expensive fur of all and certainly the most impressive, is chinchilla. The real chinchilla is worth three times its weight in gold, but the busy furriers have discovered the chinchilla rabbit, which is really just as fluffy, more even in texture, and two or three times as durable.

PRESENT-DAY GIRLS.

A "SILLY, SHODDY AGE."

Miss Margaret Bondfield who was Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Labour in the Labour Government, presented the prizes at the Wimbledon Secondary School for Girls recently. She said there was no doubt that a few of the girls would be going to live what was called a life of leisure. She could only say she was sorry for them, because they belonged to such a "silly" shoddy age. What she wanted to see were women who could stand alone if necessary, and who could be firm. "I would sooner see you have an ambition to be a good cook than I would see you as a shorthand typist," she added. "I have come across these girls who because they can wear pneumonia blouses and high heels think they have joined a noble profession. They are often inefficient, and I can assure you that that kind of girl is responsible for more profanity than any other class."

Surprise at the amount of money children had nowadays and distress at the ease with which they got rid of it were expressed by the headmistress (Miss Borthwick). When she was at school, she said, she had a penny a week pocket-money. On becoming a senior, the pocket-money was increased to three-pence a week, but then she had to buy her own hair-ribbon, a not inconsiderable item in those days, when girls' hair was not bobbed.

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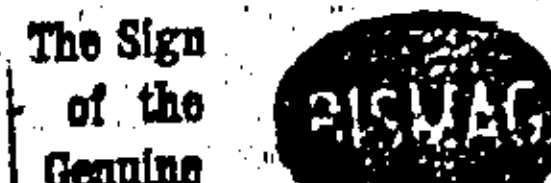
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GOLFING NOTES.

A LOST BALL RAFFLE.

DISSENTING A MIXED MEDLEY.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "OBSERVER".]

Out of an apparently trifling incident in an obscure competition there has arisen a cause célèbre that is convulsing the golfing world. The undisputed facts of the case are briefly these: At a certain hole A hit a ball into the rough, and a search was made by the player and his partner and the two caddies. As the ball was not found after a minute or so, A announced that that he was going back to play another, leaving the party to continue the search. After playing one shot with the second ball the first was found before the stipulated five minutes search had elapsed, whereupon A picked up the second ball and continued play with the first. He won the competition, but a protest was lodged on the grounds that A had infringed certain laws governing procedure in the case of a lost ball. It was contended:—

1.—That A abandoned the ball before searching for the full five minutes.
2.—That he did not play another ball "at once" as provided in the rules.
3.—That, having abandoned the first ball, the second he continued with it, and he should have continued with it.

4.—That as he had two balls in play at the same time, he was automatically disqualified.
The reply made by A in answer to these submissions was that he had not abandoned search for the first ball, because he had left his caddie and the rest of the party looking for it, therefore it could not be said that he acknowledged, or recognised, that the ball was lost. Consequently, he claimed that he was entitled to go back and play a provisional ball as laid down in the rules. The first ball being found within the prescribed limit of time, it therefore, continued to be in play, and the second, being purely a provisional ball, was "washed out." That being so, the point that he had two balls in play at the same time did not arise. As regards the phrase in the rule, "at once play another ball," A submitted that it had no arbitrary meaning. On the contrary, he claimed he could play a provisional ball "at once" on coming to the conclusion, after any period of search, that the first was a strong probability that the first was lost. The local committee in charge of the competition upheld A's contention, and awarded him the spoils. Incidentally, there was a substantial selling-sweep at stake.

POINTS AT ISSUE.

The points at issue being of a subtle nature, a case was stated for the consideration of the Rules of Golf Committee at St. Andrews, who supported the decision of the local committee. That seemed to be final, but trouble in large quantities has since arisen from the fact that certain influential members of the Rules of Golf Committee, who were not at St. Andrews, and had no part in the decision of that body, have taken a diametrically opposite view, and arranged themselves on the side of A's objectors. Among them is Mr. John Low, the recognised authority on golfing law, and the chief author of the Rules of Golf. I have had an opportunity of discussing the subject with Mr. Low, whose main point is that A disobeyed the injunction contained in the words "at once." Let us see what the rule actually says, because I beg respectfully to differ both from Mr. Low's construction of it and the implication contained therein. The effective part of Rule 22 says: "In order to save delay, if a ball has been played on to a part of the course where it is likely to be lost or unplayable, the player may at once play another ball in the manner provided for in this rule, but if the first ball be neither lost nor unplayable, it shall continue in play without penalty." The cardinal words, I submit, are not "at once," but "to save delay."

When the new rule was framed it was, I imagine, intended that the player, in order to save time, could play a provisional ball at any time on concluding that the first might be lost. It was not, I believe, meant that he should necessarily do it "at once," because circumstances and situations are easy to conceive whereby the player can have no thought that the ball he has struck is at all likely to be lost. For instance, with the view completely obstructed by an intervening hill, how is a player to know whether the ball is lost or not? Surely it cannot be meant, if he is in any doubt, that he is "at once" before leaving the spot he is occupying, to play another ball, or as many as he thinks desirable until he concludes that one or other is safe!

"SAVING DELAY."
Is not the reasonable reading of the rule that the player may "at once" go back and play a provisional ball on concluding that there is a distinct probability of the first being lost? In the case in question A did not abandon the ball, because he left his caddie to continue the search, and by going back A's main idea was to "save delay." The second ball would only have come into play if the first had been lost, and as it was not, A promptly picked up the second. On the other hand, if the first had not been found after the five minutes was up, A, by playing a provisional ball, would have saved delay. Mr. Low, however, maintains that by "historic references" it can be shown that the words "at once" were intentionally inserted in the rule to meet cases on all fours with that of A's. But the Rules Committee, of which Mr. Low is ex-chairman and still a member, have ignored, deliberately or otherwise, the "historic references," and, apparently, judged the merits of the case from a practical, common-sense standpoint. If Mr. Low's contention is right I cannot for the life of me understand why the rule was so ambiguously worded. If "at

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once was meant in its literal sense, it is reasonable to suppose, in order to make the meaning perfectly clear, that some such words as "before going forward" would have been added, but as they were not, I think it is abundantly clear that A did nothing that caused him to be disqualified.

MR. LOW'S VIEW.

To say that he has caused, not avoided, delay is an unsound proposition, inasmuch as he lost no time, on seeing the nature of the place where the ball was hidden, in "at once" playing another, to be regarded, so I contend, as a provisional ball until the five minutes had elapsed. Mr. Low, however, says that a player cannot leave his caddie to search for a ball while he goes back and plays a provisional ball. The moment he strikes the second ball that becomes the ball in play, and he must continue with it even if the first be subsequently found. As he did not A, in Mr. Low's judgment, is disqualified. This, and the application of the phrase "at once," are the real points at issue between the Rules Committee of the Royal and Ancient Club, and those who profoundly disagree with its decision in the A case.

It may be well to correct an erroneous view existing in the minds of many ingenious persons regarding procedure in the playing of provisional balls under Rules 22 and 23. A player is granted the right of playing another ball if he thinks there is a prospect of the first being out of bounds, unplayable or lost. As the player is the sole arbiter in the matter of an unplayable ball, it is claimed that he may, if he so chooses, drive a whole box of balls, regarding them all as unplayable, even if they are sitting up, in full view of everybody, in the middle of the course. He can do no such ridiculous thing, for it is perfectly plain that he is causing and not "saving delay," and as it is prescribed under the heading "General Penalty" (Rule 34), "Where no penalty for the breach of a rule is stated, the penalty shall be the loss of the hole," he is made to pay heavily for his foolishness. I do not suppose the jesuitically-minded peoples had thought of this very wise provision, but it is as well that they and others should be reminded of it.

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STRAITS & CALUTTA	via SWATOW	"KUTSANG"	Thursday, 29th Jan. 7 a.m.
KOREA via AMOY & SHANGHAI	via SWATOW	"HOSANG"	Thursday, 29th Jan. 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Friday, 30th Jan. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	via SWATOW	"YUSANG"	Friday, 30th Jan. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	via SWATOW	"TAKSANG"	Sunday, 1st Feb. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Sunday, 1st Feb. 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 4th Feb. 7 a.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS:—

CALUTTA-HONGKONG-JAPAN LINE	EVERY TEN DAYS
SHANGHAI-HONGKONG LINE	EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG-MANILA LINE	EVERY SATURDAY
HONGKONG-HAIPHONG LINE	EVERY SUNDAY
HONGKONG-BORNEO LINE	EVERY SUNDAY
HONGKONG-TIENTSIN LINE	EVERY SUNDAY
HONGKONG-BANGKOK LINE	EVERY WEEK

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone Central No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS

HOMWARDS

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharge
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	23rd Jan.	"GLENBEG"	25th Jan.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENIFFER"	13th Feb.	"GLENBEG"	15th Feb.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENORR"	13th Feb.	"GLENBEG"	15th Feb.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENBEANE"	13th Feb.	"PEMBROKESHIRE"	6th Mar.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oren.
"GLENGARRY"	13th March			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephone Central No. 215 sub-23, and Central 5595.

ASAHI BEER

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DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED

TOKYO JAPAN

SOLE AGENTS

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

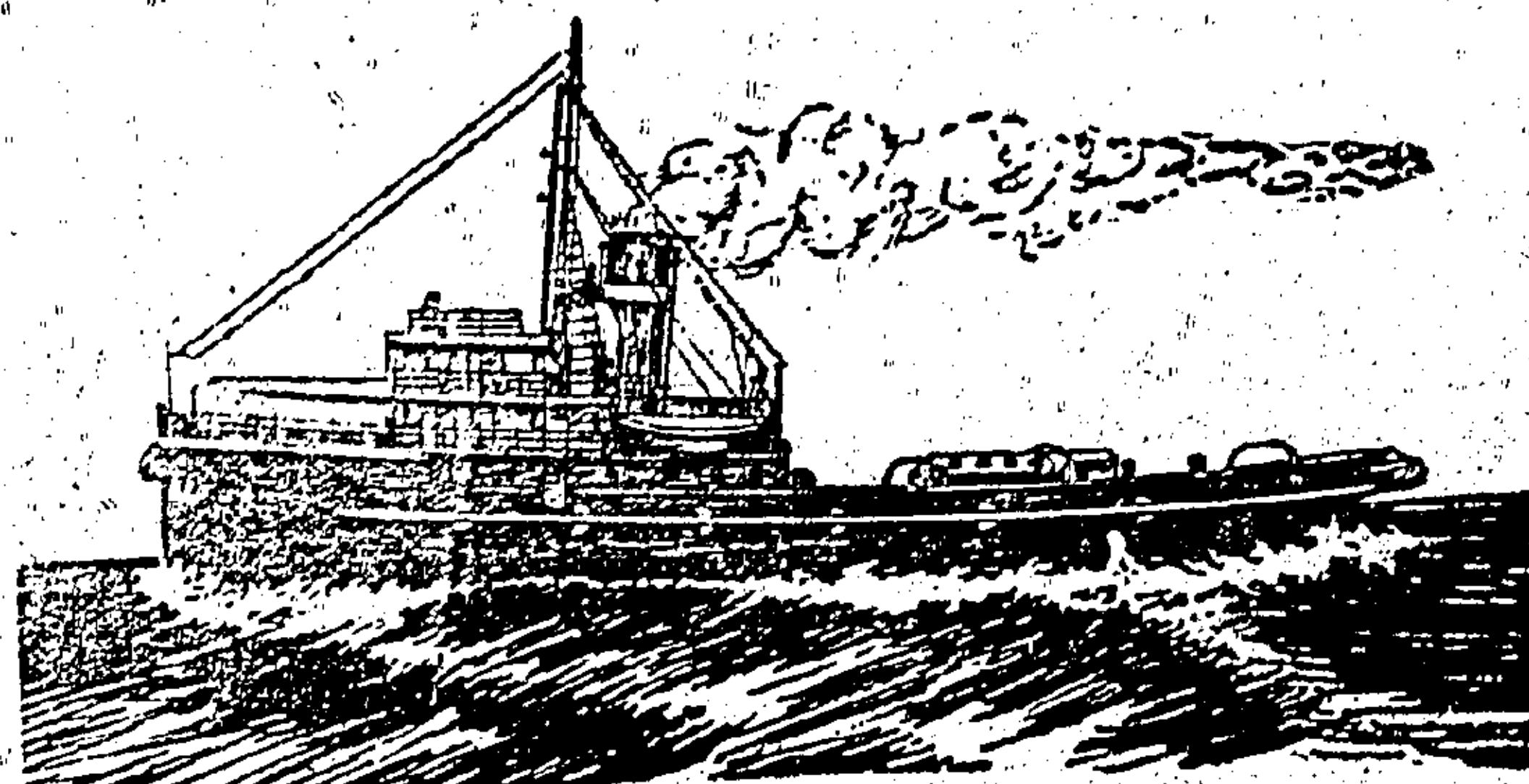
HONGKONG.

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition
Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipment complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 187' B.P., Breadth 24' (m) Depth 17' (m) L.H.P. 3000. Fitted with electrically driven submarine and centrifugal pumps, air compressors, wireless, sea lights and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

For addresses enquiries to the Chief Manager

B. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Whampoa Dock, Hongkong.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

PROTECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF KARACHI" ... 30th Jan. ... Marseilles, London, etc.
 "CITY OF BARODA" ... 4th March ... Do.
 "TRAFFORD HALL" ... 11th April ... Do.

FARES TO LONDON.

Single 1st Class "A" ... 2nd "B" ... 3rd "C" ...
 Cargo Steamers, Saloon Passage—262.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 799).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th Jan.
 "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Feb.
 "MT. COMPANION" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Feb.
 "RESEUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hong Kong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Pro. Arr. at Hong Kong and Sailings for Marseilles.
AMBOISE	1st Jan. 1925	3rd Feb. 1925	1st Feb. 1925
CHANTILLY	1st Jan. 1925	16th Feb. 1925	1st Mar. 1925
PORTHOES	1st Jan. 1925	16th Feb. 1925	1st Mar. 1925
ANGKOR	1st Jan. 1925	2nd Mar. 1925	29th Mar. 1925
FONTAINEBLEAU	1st Jan. 1925	16th Mar. 1925	1st Apr. 1925
ANGERS	1st Jan. 1925	16th Mar. 1925	1st Apr. 1925

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
 A CLASS (1st Class) ... 85.00 Od.
 B CLASS (1st Class) ... 83.00 Od.
 C CLASS (1st Class) ... 80.00 Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"MIN" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive about 22nd of January, 1925.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740. 3, Queen's Building.
 CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Thursday, 22nd Jan., at 1 p.m.
 HAI-NING ... Capt. W. O. Passmore ... Friday, 30th Jan., at 4 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
 Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPIRAK & CO.,

General Managers.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" ... 1st Feb. 1925.
 S.S. "GABRIEL PRINCE" ... 15th Feb. 1925.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone Central 3165.
 Telegrams Farvacina.

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
 MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MACRITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
 DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,813	22nd Jan.	Noon S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Noon Marseilles & London.
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"DONGOLA"	8,883	8th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"SARDINIA"	8,883	18th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHEMIR"	8,883	21st Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SOUADAN"	6,813	18th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SICILIA"	6,813	31st Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KARMA"	9,005	18th Apr.	Marseilles & London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,088	2nd May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"NAGOVA"	6,884	16th May	Marseilles & London.
"SARDINIA"	8,884	18th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	30th May	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,118	13th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	27th June	Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	8,883	11th July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MANTUA"	10,902	25th July	Marseilles & London.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALMA"	10,000	7th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,000	16th Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,500	25th Feb.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"TANDA"	4,500	25th Feb.	Island, Fownsville, Brisbane
"ARAFURA"	4,500	1st April	Sydney & Melbourne.

Freight connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co's Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co's Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TILAWA"	10,000	23rd Jan.	Noon Moji & Kobe
"KASHMIR"	8,883	25th Jan.	10 a.m. Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	8,883	27th Jan.	D.L. do.
"TALAMBA"	8,500	4th Feb.	Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	4,500	7th Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUADAN"	6,813	21st Feb.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	4,500	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	do.
"KARMA"	9,005	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,088	2nd Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Apr.	Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	8,884	17th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"NAGOVA"	6,884	23rd Apr.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	1st May	do.
"TANDA"	4,500	9th May	Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	15th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	20th May	do.
"ARAFURA"	4,500	4th June	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,883	13th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	26th June	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th July	Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
 Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
 MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
 P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE

OPERATED FOR

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

By STRUTHERS & BARRY, Managing Operators.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES
 FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE
 (23 days to San Francisco. 28 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.B. "WEST PROSPECT" ... 30th Jan. ...
 U.S.B. "WEST CHOPAKA" ... 13th Feb. ...

Cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco to Weekly Sailings for
 Atlantic Seaboard Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued
 to U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

TO HAIPHONG, MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.B. "WEST IVAN" ... 10th Feb. ...

U.S.B. "WEST CARMONA" ... 22nd Jan. ...

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Ports not served.

For Full Information, Apply to—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, Inc.
 General Agent,
 Japan, China, Philippine Islands,
 Indo-China, Straits Settlement.

1st Floor, Queen's Building.

G. F. BRADFORD,

Res. Agent,
 Phone: Central 3009.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
DALNY & TIENTSIN	"KASHING"	On 22nd Jan. 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 22nd Jan. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 22nd Jan. 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"BUICHOW"	On 22nd Jan. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 24th Jan. Noon.
HAIPHONG	"CHINHUA"	On 26th Jan. D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 27th Jan. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 28th Jan. Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 28th Jan. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 31st Jan. Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 1st Feb. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SINKIANG"	On 2nd Feb. 5 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KINGYUAN"	On 3rd Feb. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 7th Feb. D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fokow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 83. Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE SECURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer	Due at Hongkong on or about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Bango, Thursday 1st, and Aus. Ports on or about
"TAIWAN"	23rd Feb.	23rd Feb.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. Central 83. Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE"	...	Sails about 2nd Feb.
S.S. "WEAY CASTLE"	...	Sails about 2nd March

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

* FAVOURABLE PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "FIUME-LI" ... Sails about 1st Feb. 1925.

S.S. "LACONIA" ... Sails about 4th Feb. 1925.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails about 7th Feb. 1925.

S.S. "NUMIDIA" ... Sails about 26th Feb. 1925.

S.S. "LACONIA" (cargo only) ... Sails about 9th Mar. 1925.

S.S. "FIUME-LI" ... Sails about 27th Mar. 1925.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails about 16th March

S.S. "UMONA" ... Sails about 16th April

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1029. Agents.

Y. K. K.

Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.

Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG

SAILING FROM HONGKONG

FOR CANTON

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars please apply to—

S. MITABAI Agents

No. 27, Benham Street West.

Tel. Central No. 114.

Top Floor King's Building.

Tel. Central No. 140 & 141.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

The G.P.O. and Branch Post Offices will be entirely closed on Saturday, the 24th inst., and will be open on Monday, the 26th inst., as follows:—

The G.P.O., Kowloon and Shamshuiipo Branches—8 a.m. to 9 a.m.
Wantsai, Saiyungpun and Tsamtsai Branches—8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Sheungwan Branch—8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

On Monday, the 26th inst., there will be one collection from the pillar boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence from 8 a.m. on Sundays, and also one delivery of registered correspondence from the G.P.O. at 9 a.m.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the holidays.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUN
STRAITS EUROPE via Suez (Letters & Papers, London, 26th Dec., 1934, and Parcel, 18th Dec., 1934.)	Malaya	23rd Jan.
SEANGHAI & SHANGHAI via Siberia (London 26th Dec., 1934)	Kashmir	23rd Jan.
JAPAN	Kalyan	23rd Jan.
SEANGHAI	Tjiselah	24th Jan.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN, SEANGHAI & LONDON via CANADA (London, 20th Dec., 1934.)	Suyang	21th Jan.
STRAITS	Empr. of Australia	22th Jan.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SEANGHAI	Sardinia	25th Jan.
STRAITS	Pres. Jackson	26th Jan.
JAPAN	Katori Maru	26th Jan.
"MANTLA"	Kitani Maru	27th Jan.
JAPAN	Mrs. Lincoln	29th Jan.
"MANTLA"	Pres. Jackson	1st Feb.
JAPAN	St Albans	1st Feb.
G. S. A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SEANGHAI	Pres. Hayes	2nd Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date, 23rd.	8.30 A M
Hoihow and Haiphong	Taming	Thursday, 23rd.	8.30 A M
Dairen	Kashing		8.30 A M
Straits, Ceylon, and a Mauritius, and New S Africa and Australia and New Zealand via Singapore	Sicilia	Registration Letters	9.45 A M
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching		10.30 A M
Wei Hai Wei	Huichow	Noon	2.30 P M
Swain	Fengshing		3.30 P M
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America	Emp. of Canada	Parcels for Canada only	8.30 P M
VIA VANCOUVER, B.C. - due via VANC. REG. 9th Feb. - Ship sails at daylight on Friday the 23rd Jan.		Registration Letters	5.00 P M
Cebu	Tatibuyas		5.00 P M
Manila, *Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, *Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America & EUROPE via San Francisco - due San Francisco, 30th Feb.	Korea Maru	Friday, 23rd, Registration Letters	9.45 A M
Japan and Honolulu	Rabuyo Maru		10.30 A M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES due Marseilles, 21st Feb. - Ship sails at noon, or Sat 24th inst.	Kalgan	Parcels, Registration Letters	Noon
Shanghai	Liangchow		5.00 P M
Hoihow and Haiphong	Mingsang	Sunday, 25th,	8.30 A M
Shanghai and Japan	Kashmer		8.30 A M
Swatow and Bangkok	Chakong		9.00 A M
Haiphong	Chibusa		9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kasio Maru		9.00 A M
Manila	Pres. Jackson	Monday, 26th.	9.00 A M
Swatow and Bangkok	Kwangchow	Tuesday, 27th,	9.30 A M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles - due Marseilles, 24th Feb.	Sarpedon	Registration Letters	9.45 A M
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia (correspondence specially superscribed "via Siberia" only).	Katori Maru		10.30 A M
Swatow	Lokeang		5.00 P M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt, & EUROPE via Marseilles - due Marseilles, 25th, Feb.	Kitano Maru	Wednesday, 28th, Registration Letters	8.45 A M
			9.30 A M

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

(DIRECT).

SARPEDON	...27TH JAN.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
TROILUS	... 9TH FEB	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
GLAUCUS	...16TH FEB.	Amsterdam, London & Hamburg
EURYPIUS	...21ST FEB.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL)
 *TITAN 20TH JAN. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
 *BELLEROPHON 1ST FEB. Marseilles, St. Nazaire, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 PROTESILAUS 19TH FEB. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
 *ANTILIOCHUS ... 1ST MAR. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 * via Port Sudan.

PACIFIC SERVICE

TALTHYBIUS ... 8TH FEB. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 TYNDAREUS ... 3RD MAR. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

ATREUS ...28TH JAN. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
Kt. COMPANION 19TH FEB Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
RHESUS ...28TH FEB. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

PATROCLUS	... 5TH FEB.	Shanghai	
SARPEDON	... 27TH JAN.	Singapore, Marseilles & London	
PATROCLUS	... 10TH MAR.	Singapore, Marseilles & London	
ANTENOR	... 7TH APR.	Singapore, Marseilles & London	
HECTOR	... 5TH MAY	Singapore, Marseilles & London	
	... steamers with limited passenger		

Also cargo steamers with
accommodation at specially reduced fares.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO
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AGENTS.

Three Castles

Cigarettes



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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA
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HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital.....	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....	£1,890,000
Paid-up Capital.....	£1,060,000
Reserve Fund	£1,254,000

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND
and
BARCLAYS BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Manila
Batavia	Hongkong	Madras	Shanghai
Bombay	Howrah	New York	Singapore
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	Sourabaya
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis	
Delhi	Kota Bharu	(Maximus)	

**NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL
MAATSCHAPPIJ.
NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANK.**

Established 1834.
Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital	Guineas	150,000,000	(\$1,500,000)
Paid-up Capital	---	80,000,000	(\$800,000)
Reserve Fund	---	20,045,682	(\$2,004,568)
Special Reserves	---	22,820,000	(\$2,282,000)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:— Bandjermasin, Bandoeng,
Bomby, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember,
Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Koto
Raja, Makassar, Medan, Padang,
Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang,
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Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore,
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Reserve Fund Yen 77,500,000

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Batavia	Kobe	Boombaya
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Fengtien	Nagoya	Simonsesaki
(Makden)	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	Osaka	Tientsin
	San Yut	Tokyo

Hackow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Peking	Tientsin
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Yokohama
Kai Yuen		

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
A. ARIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1924. [23]

MOLPHUS (CARTWRIGHT, for the HONGKONG DAILY
Victoria, Hongkong London Office, 181, Fleet